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# Illinois Springfield Home

## Miscellaneous (2)

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace  
National Historic Site, Kentucky



## A Future President is Born



The symbolic birth cabin of Abraham Lincoln

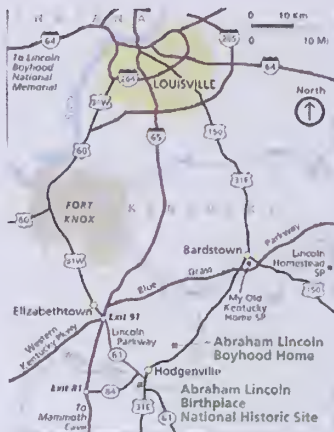
In the fall of 1808, Thomas and Nancy Lincoln settled on the 348 acre Sinking Spring Farm. Two months later on February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in a one-room log cabin near the Sinking Spring. Here the Lincolns lived and farmed before moving to land a few miles away at Knob Creek. The area was established by Congress on July 17, 1916. An early 19th century Kentucky cabin, symbolic of the one in which Lincoln was born, is preserved in a memorial building at the site of his birth.

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



Abraham Lincoln Birthplace  
National Historic Site, Kentucky

## A Future President is Born



### Operating Hours & Seasons

Birthplace- Memorial Day through Labor Day: 8:00am - 6:45pm The remainder of the year: 8:00 a.m. - 4:45 p.m. Boyhood Home- Daylight Hours year around.

### Getting There

#### Plane

Commercial air service available at Louisville International Airport 55 miles north of the park.

#### Car

Traveling North on Interstate 65, exit at Sonora (Exit 81) and proceed east on KY 84 to KY 61. Turn right on KY 61, three miles to park. Traveling south on Interstate 65, exit at Elizabethtown (Exit 91) and follow KY 61 (Lincoln Parkway), 13 miles south to the park.

### Getting Around

Begin at the information desk located inside the visitor center. The staff will provide orientation to the area's attractions and facilities. The main historic points of interest may be reached via sidewalks. The park picnic area and additional hiking trails are located across US 31E and KY 61 from the visitor center. Abraham Lincoln Boyhood Home at Knob Creek became a part of the park in 2001 and is located 10 miles northeast of the Birthplace on US 31E.

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial  
Indiana



## A Future President Grows Up



One of five sculptured panels on the exterior of the Memorial Visitor Center carved by E.H. Daniels.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial preserves the site of the farm where Abraham Lincoln spent 14 formative years of his life, from the ages of 7 to 21. He and his family moved to Indiana in 1816 and stayed until 1830 when they moved on to Illinois. During this period, Lincoln grew physically and intellectually into a man. The people he knew here and the things he experienced had a profound influence on his life. His sense of honesty, his belief in the importance of education and learning, his respect for hard work, his compassion for his fellow man, and his moral convictions about right and wrong were all born of this place and this time. The time he spent here helped shape the man that went on to lead the country. This site is our most direct tie with that time of his life. Lincoln Boyhood preserves the place where he learned to laugh with his father, cried over the death of his mother, read the books that opened his mind, and triumphed over the adversities of life on the frontier.

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



## Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial Indiana

### A Future President Grows Up



#### Operating Hours & Seasons

Daily, December through February: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.;

March through November: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; closed New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial operates on Central Daylight Time from early April through late October. Central Standard Time the rest of the year.

#### Getting There

##### Plane

The nearest airport is in Evansville, IN, 45 miles west of Lincoln City.

##### Car

The park is located on Indiana Highway 162. From Interstate 64, exit at US 231, (exit 57) and travel south through Dale, continue on U.S. 231 to Gentryville, then east on Indiana Highway 162 for two miles.

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



Lincoln Home National Historic Site  
Illinois

## A Future President's Home



The only home Abraham Lincoln ever owned in Springfield, Illinois

“My friends – No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything.” An emotional Abraham Lincoln opened his farewell remarks to the citizens of Springfield, Illinois with these words on February 11, 1861. Lincoln was leaving his friends and neighbors of twenty-four years, and the home that he and his family had lived in for seventeen years, to serve as president of a nation on the verge of Civil War.

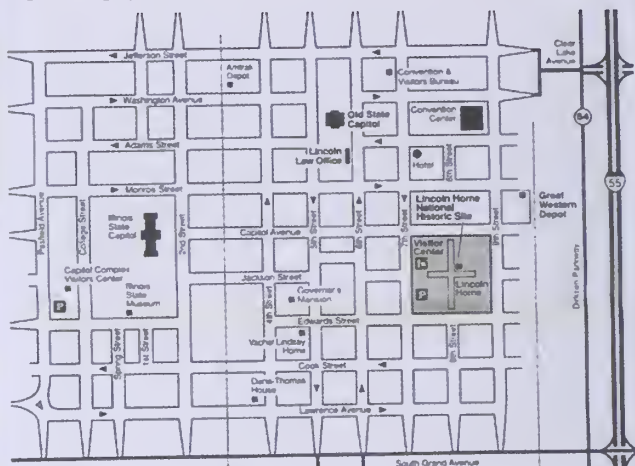
The Lincoln home has been restored to its 1860s appearance, revealing Lincoln as husband, father, politician, and President-elect. It stands in the midst of a four block historic neighborhood which the National Park Service is restoring so that the neighborhood, like the house, will appear much as Lincoln would have remembered it.

**National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior**



**Lincoln Home National Historic Site  
Illinois**

## A Future President's Home



### Operating Hours & Seasons

The Lincoln Home Visitor Center, located at 426 South Seventh St., is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except January 1st, Thanksgiving, and December 25th.

### Getting There

#### Car

Interstate 55 provides north-south access to Springfield:

Visitors heading south on I-55 should use exit 98B at Clear Lake Avenue. Proceed west toward downtown and turn left on Seventh St. The Visitor Center is located five blocks south on the left side of Seventh Street. The visitor parking lot is past the Visitor Center on the left. Visitors traveling north on I-55 should use exit 92A at Sixth Street, which is Business I-55, and proceed about four miles north to downtown. Turn right on Capitol Avenue and right again on Seventh Street. The Visitor Center is located on the left side of Seventh Street.



National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Ford's Theater National Historic Site  
Washington D.C.



## The President is Killed

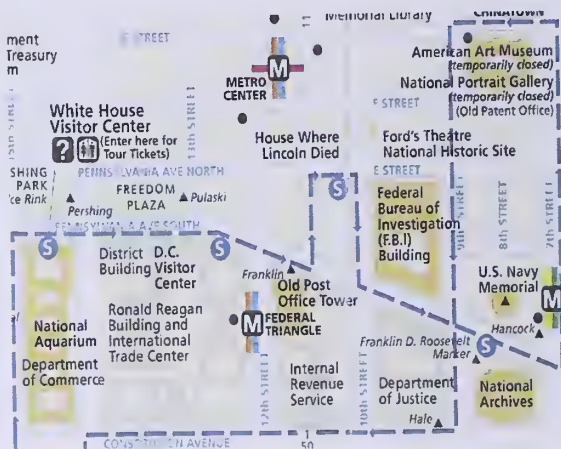


Historic view of Ford's Theater where President Abraham Lincoln was shot on the night of April 14, 1865.

America's transfer from civil war to peace was made more difficult on April 14, 1865, when Abraham Lincoln was shot and killed, just five days after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. A well-known actor, John Wilkes Booth, desperate to aid the dying Confederacy, stepped into the president's box. Booth's decision to pull the trigger altered the nation's power to reconstruct after the war. Booth escaped into the night as Abraham Lincoln was carried to the Petersen boarding house across the street. It was there that President Lincoln died early the next morning, and became the first American president to be assassinated.



## The President is Killed



Daily: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed December 25.

Ford's Theatre is an active theatre and may close temporarily with little notice, especially just before and after productions for rehearsals and set changes. The theatre will also be closed during matinees. The Lincoln Museum and the Petersen House will remain open for tours during matinees and rehearsals.

## Plane

BWI, Dulles, and National Airports serve the Washington, DC metro area. National Airport is the closest and is served by Metrorail.

Parking is severely limited in the downtown area. Ford's Theatre is located near the intersection of 10th and E Streets in the northwest section of the city. It is a block north of the FBI building on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Metro buses and rail service the area. The closest Metro Rail station is Metro Center at 11th and G Streets. Taxi service is also available.



National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Memorial  
Washington D.C.



## A Memorial to a Great American



Statue designed by Daniel Chester French

The Lincoln Memorial is a tribute to President Abraham Lincoln and the nation he fought to preserve during the Civil War (1861-1865).

The Lincoln Memorial was built to resemble a Greek temple. It has 36 Doric columns, one for each state at the time of Lincoln's death. A sculpture by Daniel Chester French of a seated Lincoln is in the center of the memorial chamber.

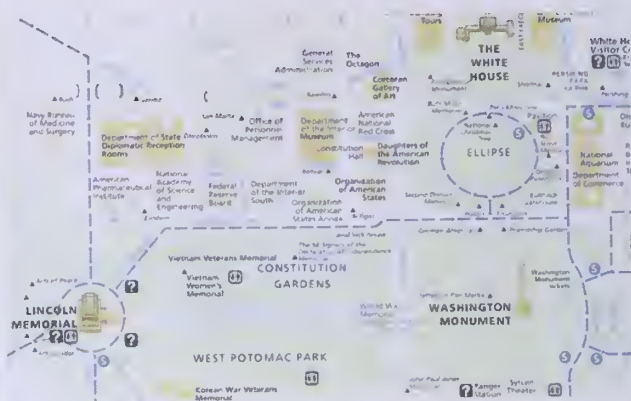
Inscribed on the south wall of the monument is the Gettysburg Address. Above it is a mural painted by Jules Guerin depicting the angel of truth freeing a slave. Guerin also painted the unity of North and South mural on the north wall. Etched into the north wall below the mural is Lincoln's second inaugural speech.

**National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior**



**Lincoln Memorial  
Washington D.C.**

# A Memorial to a Great American



## Operating Hours & Seasons

Park Rangers are present on the site each day except December 25.

### Getting There

#### Plane

Three major airports link Washington, D.C. with the rest of the country and the world. Ronald Reagan National Airport, Dulles Airport, and Baltimore-Washington Airport all have limosine, cab, or Metro services available that will connect with the National Mall

#### Car

Interstates 66 and 395 provide access to the Mall from the south. Interstate 495, New York Avenue, Rock Creek Parkway, George Washington Memorial Parkway, provide access from the North. Interstate 66, Route 50 and 29 provide access from the West. Routes 50, 1, and 4 provide access from the East.

#### Public Transportation

There are several metro train routes from the suburban areas surrounding the city. The Foggy Bottom metro station is the closest stop to the Lincoln memorial which is located due north of the memorial on the corner of 23rd and I streets.

### Getting Around

Tourmobile Sightseeing offers daily narrated shuttle tours to 18 major sites on the National Mall and in Arlington National Cemetery. One ticket allows unlimited free reboarding throughout the day. You will find boarding locations throughout the National Mall, at the major monuments and memorials, and at the Arlington National Cemetery Visitor Center.

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Mount Rushmore National Memorial  
South Dakota



## Shrine of Democracy



Gutzon Borglum's monument to America was a grouping of four leaders who brought the country from colonial times to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

"A monument's dimensions should be determined by the importance to civilization of the events commemorated. We are not here trying to carve an epic, portray a moonlight scene, or write a sonnet; neither are we dealing with mystery or tragedy, but rather the constructive and the dramatic moments or crises in our amazing history." Gutzon Borglum.

Mount Rushmore is a monumental tribute to the soul of America. The heads of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt are sixty feet tall. It is a national monument to the greatness of America.

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



Mount Rushmore National Memorial  
South Dakota

## Shrine of Democracy



### Operating Hours & Seasons

Memorial and visitor services are open all year. However, visitor services are closed December 25.

### Getting There

#### Plane

Rapid City Regional Airport: 35 miles to the memorial from Rapid City Regional Airport.

#### Car

Visitors traveling on I-90 should exit at Rapid City and follow Highway 16 southwest to Keystone and then Highway 244 to Mount Rushmore. Visitors coming from the south should follow Highway 385 north to Highway 244, which is the road leading to the memorial.

#### Public Transportation

Rental cars or private tour companies can bring visitors to the memorial from Rapid City, SD. Personal vehicles are the most common form of transportation. No public transportation options exist.

### Getting Around

Mount Rushmore National Memorial facilities are concentrated in a central area with pedestrian access from parking. Plan on at least a 2 hour stay to fully enjoy the memorial.

Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Historic Site



# The Lincoln Bicentennial 1809 - 2009

Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site  
Springfield, Illinois



## Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Historic Site



*"To this place, and the kindness of these people,  
I owe everything."*

Abraham Lincoln, February 11, 1861

The Lincoln home, centerpiece of Lincoln Home National Historic Site, has been restored to its 1860s appearance, revealing Lincoln as husband, father, politician, and President-elect. It stands in the midst of a four block historic neighborhood which the National Park Service is restoring so that the neighborhood, like the house, will appear much as Lincoln would have remembered it. It was into this Springfield home that Abraham and Mary Lincoln moved in 1844, with their young son Robert. It was here that Edward, William, and Thomas were born-and, where Edward died. It was also here that the nation's attention turned when, on November 6, 1860, a relatively unknown and untested Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States on the verge of Civil War.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site is joining the nation in celebrating the bicentennial of Lincoln's birth throughout 2009. The Lincoln home and neighborhood will be the scene of a variety of special programs, exhibits, and living history and Ranger presentations that will help bring the neighborhood to life and tell the stories of Abraham Lincoln, his family, and the community that meant so much to him and ultimately the nation.

For more information on the Lincoln Bicentennial and programs that are being presented, please contact:

Superintendent, Lincoln Home National Historic Site,  
413 S. Eighth Street, Springfield, Illinois 62701-1905  
or visit the park's web site at [www.nps.gov/liho](http://www.nps.gov/liho).

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home National Historic Site  
Springfield, Illinois

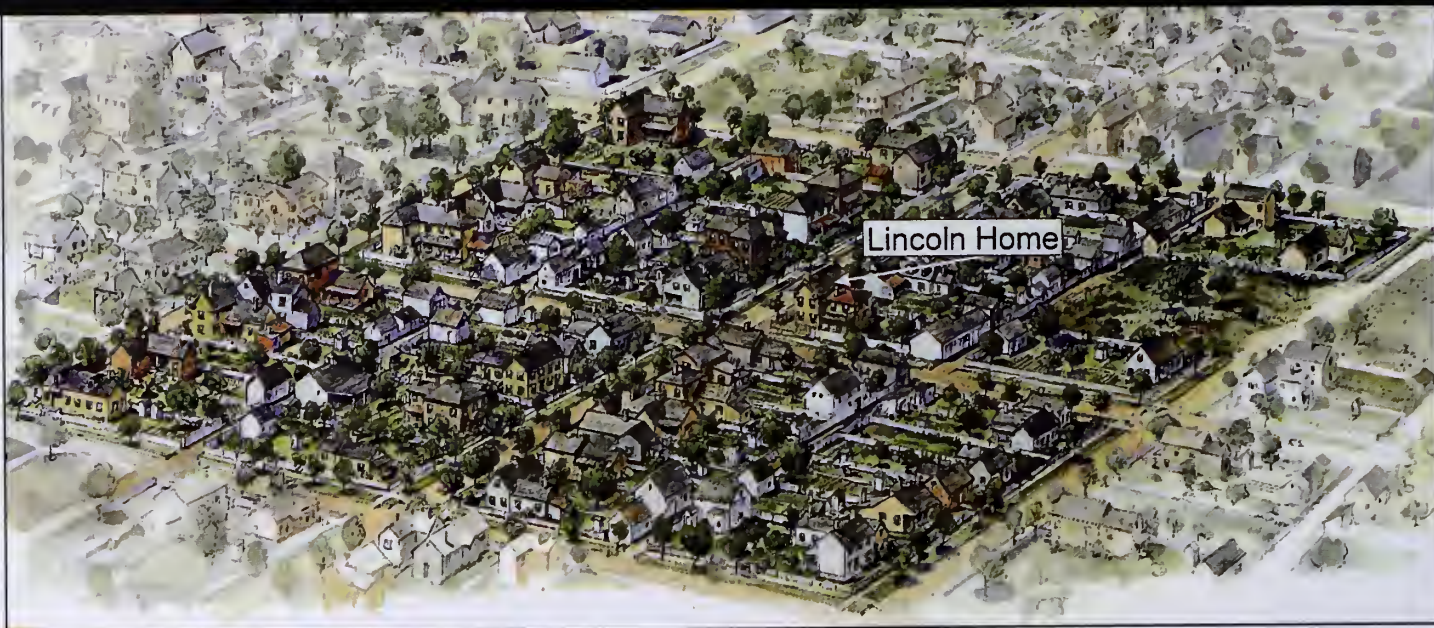


LINCOLN HOME  
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
Springfield, Illinois





Lincoln Home National Historic Site  
Springfield, Illinois



The Lincoln Home, centerpiece of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, has been restored to its 1860s appearance, revealing Lincoln as husband, father, politician, and President-elect. In a four-block historic neighborhood, the National Park Service preserves fourteen houses that date from the Lincoln era, including the Lincoln family home. Through neighborhood preservation and interpretive activities, the National Park Service seeks to recreate a vivid sense of the relationship of the Lincoln family to their neighbors and the broader Springfield community, enriching the experience of visitors at Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site  
413 South Eighth Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1905  
217-391-3221  
[www.nps.gov/liho](http://www.nps.gov/liho)  
[liho\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:liho_superintendent@nps.gov)





# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site



Your purchase will help  
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National Parks.

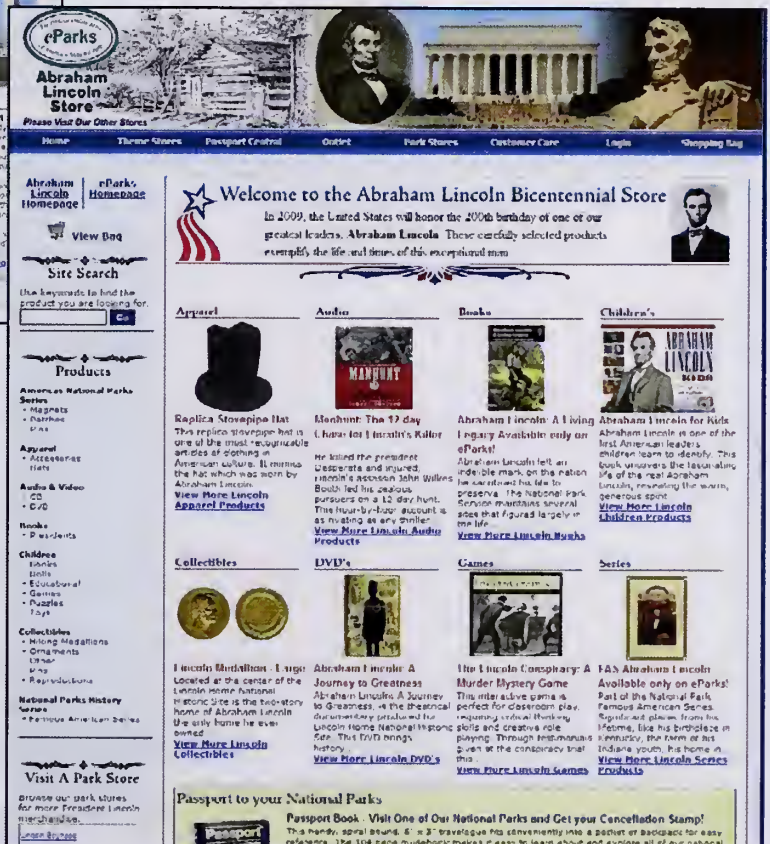


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www.eParks.com/abe\_lincoln



For more information please contact:

Eastern National  
Lincoln Home National Historic Site  
426 S. Seventh St.  
Springfield, IL 62701  
217-523-0222





# LINCOLN



Lincoln Home National Historic Site  
413 South 8th Street  
Springfield, IL 6270

**VISIT** the Lincoln Home NHS **virtual museum exhibit** at:  
<http://www.nps.gov/history/museum/exhibits/liho>

Explore this exhibit that highlights Abraham Lincoln, his wife Mary, their sons and their lives in Springfield, Illinois. Here the backwoods lawyer and sometime unsuccessful politician became president-elect.

Abraham Lincoln: 16th U.S. President, author of the Gettysburg Address and Emancipation Proclamation, U.S. Congressman, State Legislator, Lawyer, husband, father, neighbor, martyr, icon.

Use NPS *Teaching with Museum Collections* lesson plans that include images of Lincoln Home objects and historic photographs to engage students in learning. Find lessons in 19th century etiquette, learn more about the penny, stage your own Lincoln-Douglas debates, and recreate one of Lincoln's trials.

Take a virtual tour of the Lincoln Home. Find a recipe for Mary Lincoln's cake (Mr. Lincoln's favorite!). See a picture of the family dog. Discover the private side of the icon.



[www.nps.gov/liho](http://www.nps.gov/liho)



# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site



## The Lincoln Home Neighborhood: Yesterday and Today



### Neighborhood preservation

Lincoln Home National Historic Site preserves fourteen houses that date from the Lincoln era, including the Lincoln Home. Through neighborhood preservation and interpretive activities, the National Park Service seeks to recreate a vivid sense of the relationship of the Lincoln family to their neighbors and the broader Springfield community, enriching the experience of visitors at Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

### A diverse neighborhood

The Lincoln Home neighborhood was diverse representing many occupations and social and economic levels. For example, though his home was part of a city environment, Henson Lyon owned farmland east of Springfield and identified himself as a farmer by occupation. Harriet Dean taught school in her home. Mary Remann, a widow, helped meet expenses by renting part of her home to boarders. Amos

Worthen served as the Illinois state geologist and was conducting a survey of geological features and mineral resources in various parts of the state during the period he resided in the neighborhood. Jameson Jenkins moved goods by wagon. Jared P. Irwin was a bricklayer who helped in the construction of the Capitol building, known today as the Old State Capitol.

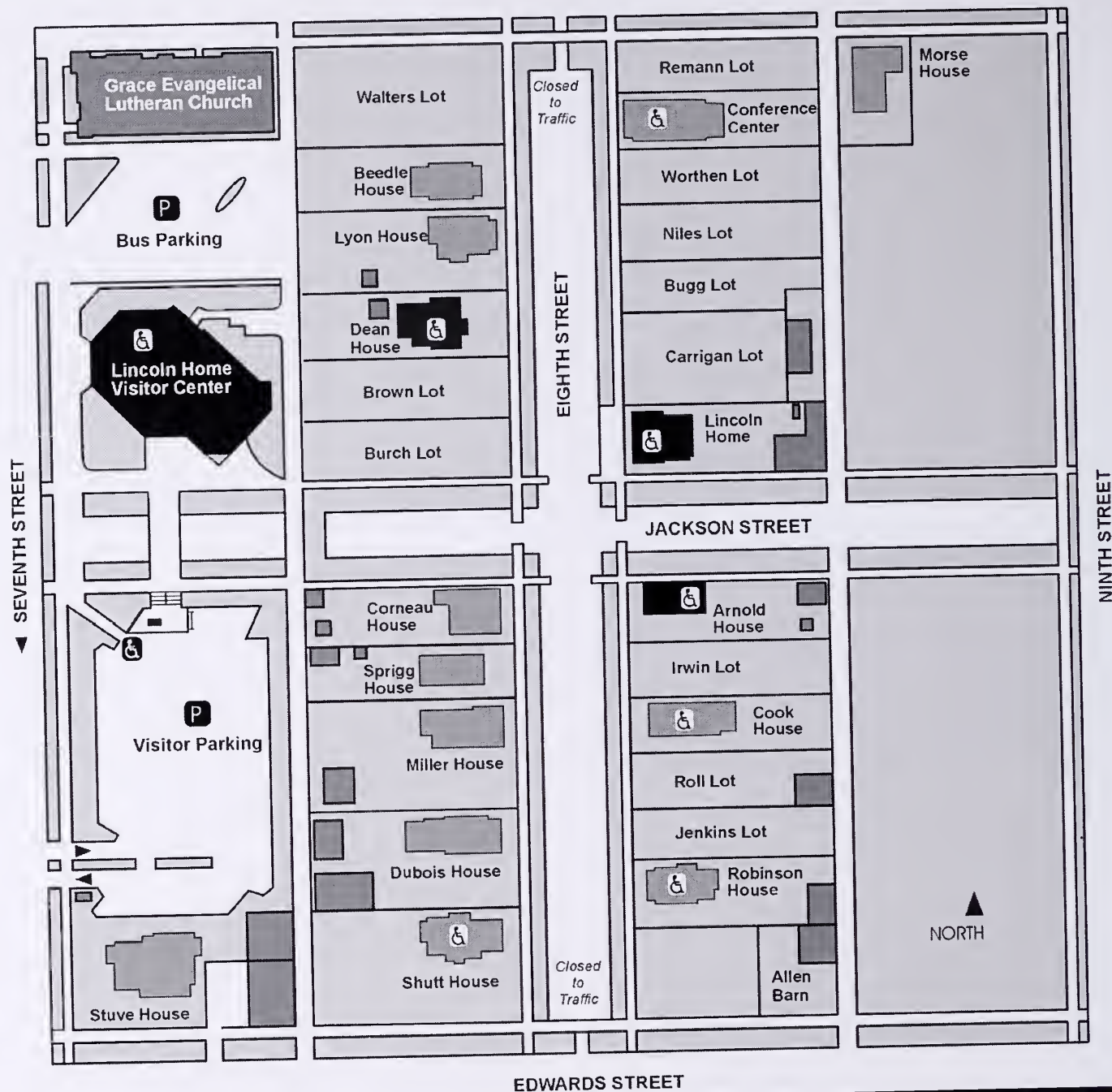
### Neighborhood politics

Jesse K. Dubois had become acquainted with Abraham Lincoln while they were both serving in the state legislature. In 1856, Lincoln championed the nomination of Dubois as the Republican candidate for state auditor. After his election to that office, Dubois moved to Springfield. At the 1860 Republican convention in Chicago, Dubois was a leader in organizing support for Lincoln's presidential nomination. Some neighbors, on the other hand, were not Lincoln's political allies. George W. Shutt, for example, spoke at several rallies supporting

Democratic presidential candidate Stephen A. Douglas, an opponent of Lincoln in the election of 1860.

**Friend of Mary Lincoln** Mrs. Lincoln was a close friend with neighbor Julia Sprigg. Mrs. Sprigg's daughter often helped Mrs. Lincoln by looking after the younger Lincoln boys. After Mrs. Lincoln left Springfield and became the First Lady, she continued to be a friend of the Sprigg family and exchanged letters with Mrs. Sprigg.

# Lincoln Home National Historic Site Downtown Springfield, Illinois



## Today's Neighborhood Activities

There are a variety of visitor activities available at Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

Access to the Lincoln Home is available with a free ticket for a specific tour time. The free Lincoln Home tour tickets are distributed at the Visitor Center Information Desk. School groups, charter tours, or other large groups must reserve Lincoln Home tours in advance by contacting the Springfield Convention and Visitors Bureau.

The Visitor Center also offers an orientation film, temporary exhibits, a Museum Shop, Springfield area information, and restrooms.

Exhibits are located within the historic Lincoln neighborhood, including "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has" in the Dean House which focuses on the Lincoln family's life in Springfield and "If These Walls Could Talk" in the Arnold house which focuses on historic preservation.

Stroll through the four-block historic area to see some of the houses of the Lincoln neighborhood.

*From [www.nps.gov/liho](http://www.nps.gov/liho)*



# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Historic Site



## Interpretation of the 1860 Lincoln Home Photographs



When Abraham Lincoln became the 1860 Republican presidential nominee the nation wanted to learn more about the frontier lawyer who was about to become their president. Reporters, artists, and photographers came to Springfield to gather information about Lincoln, his family, and his hometown.

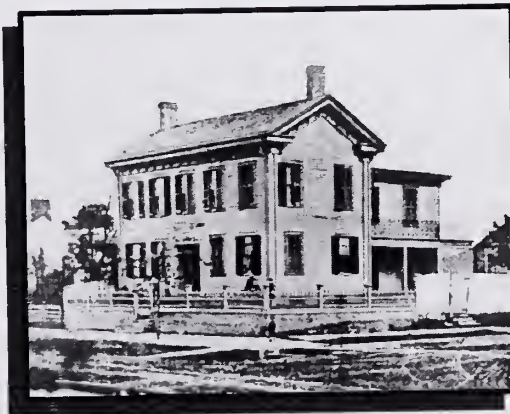
Years later, three photographs that were produced during the summer of 1860 would become valuable tools for interpretation and restoration of the Lincoln home. One of the photographs, (LIHO- 001) is reproduced on the back of the Lincoln Home tour ticket which provides an opportunity for comparison of the historic image of the Lincoln Home with the Lincoln Home that we can visit today.

## Whipple Photographs

Two of the photographs were taken by Boston photographer John Adams Whipple. They feature Lincoln and his two youngest boys in the front yard and include neighbors standing on the front walk. Whipple set up his camera in the front yard of the Corneau house making the Corneau fence visible in the foreground. These photographs are the basis for the Corneau fence style. Photograph 3 (LIHO- 003) is commonly referred to as the "Rally Photograph." On August 8, 1860, participants in a Republican rally stopped in front of the Lincoln Home for a photograph on their way to the rally. The Rally photograph will be discussed in a subsequent bulletin.



Photograph 1 (LIHO- 001) clearly shows Abraham Lincoln and his son Willie standing behind the fence. A close look reveals that the youngest son Tad is peaking from behind the corner post. The identity of the people in front on the walkway is not known.



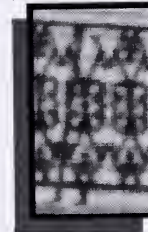
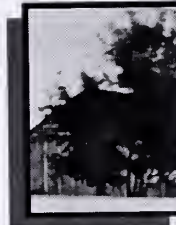
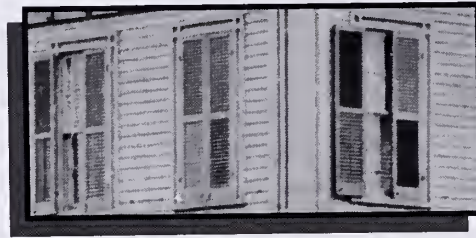
Photograph 2 (LIHO- 002) again shows Abraham Lincoln and his son Willie, but in this version Tad is more visibly seated next to the corner post. The blurry image in front, with only the feet clearly visible, is that of the Lincoln boys' playmate, Isaac Diller. Diller recalled that "I ran across the street from my aunt's house to get in a free picture with the Lincolns, but I turned my head at the wrong moment to look at a farm wagon. Only the stripes on my socks and my boots showed up." (From *Lincoln in Photographs: An Album of Every Known Pose*, by Charles Hamilton and Lloyd Ostendorf, 1985, pp. 56- 59)

## Whipple Photograph Interpretive Details



Some of the information about the Lincoln Home that can be learned from the photographs includes:

1. Use of the shutters; note that some are open and some are closed.
2. Venetian blinds are visible in the corner guest bedroom.
3. The small elm tree that appears in the photograph is one that Lincoln may have planted himself.
4. One of two backyard apple trees is visible.
8. The back porch latticework is visible.
9. It is apparent that a missing section of the decorative railing on the back porch roof was missing in 1860. That piece has never been replaced.
10. Mr. Lincoln was not known as "Mr. Fixit."
11. A portion of the neighboring Carrigan House is visible.
12. The streets were made of dirt.
13. The streets were much deeper than they are today.
14. The walkways had ramps that extended over the street "gutters."







## Lincoln's Hired Girls

Abraham Lincoln arrived in Springfield in 1837. Mary Todd made Springfield her home in 1839. The two ultimately married on November 4, 1842. They first lived in rental property until they purchased the only home they would ever owned in 1844 from the Reverend Charles Dresser, the minister who married them. Their home, located at the corner of Eighth and Jackson, was a one and a half story cottage that was eventually expanded into a two story home. The Lincoln family lived there until they left for Washington in 1861. While in the home, the Lincoln's had female hired help from Ireland, Portugal, and the United States to help Mary care for their home and family.



A woman who did laundry was often listed as a laundress in the census and city directories of the century.

The hired girl was not always a girl. Some were women. Their ages ranged anywhere from eight to seventy five years old. Most of the women were single or widowed. The average pay was between \$1 and \$1.50 per week.

Depending upon the hired help's living situation, a portion of their pay went towards room and board. The general jobs performed by these women would include laundress, cook, governess or

child care provider, seamstress, and servers. Other duties were more menial, including making fires, emptying chamber pots, cleaning lamps, and carrying water from the well and cistern.

The length of time worked by these women varied. Some worked for a time period as short as two weeks and as long as ten years.

TABLE I.—Five Inhabitants in Springfield, Illinois enumerated by me, on the 1st day of March, 1860. *William H. Miller* 120

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Place of Birth	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced
Abraham Lincoln	40	M	W	Lawyer	Indiana				
Mary Lincoln	28	F	W	Housewife	Massachusetts				
Robert Lincoln	7	M	W	Schoolboy	Massachusetts				
Catharine Gordon	18	F	W	Laundress	Ireland				

1850 census entry for the Lincoln household listed:

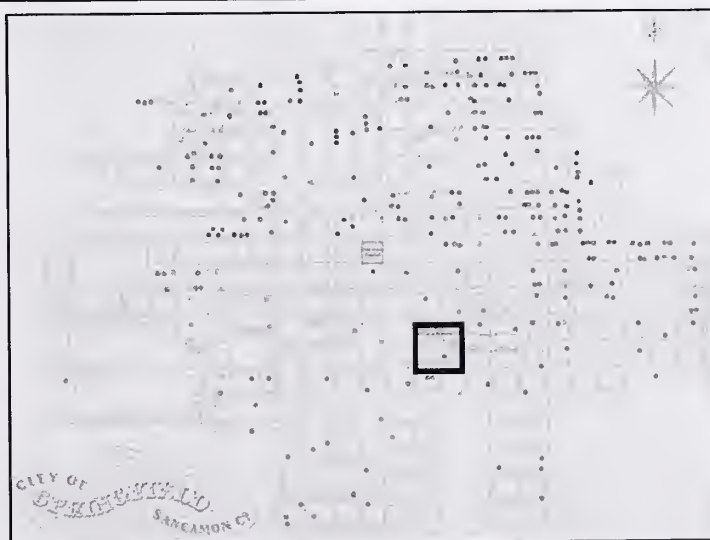
- Abraham Lincoln, 40 yrs old
- Mary Lincoln, 28 yrs old
- Robert Lincoln, 7 yrs old
- Catharine Gordon, 18 yrs old

●	AMERICAN AMERICAN RESIDENTS
●	AMERICAN AMERICAN SERVANTS IN THE WHITE HOUSE
●	IRISH IMMIGRANTS
●	GERMAN IMMIGRANTS
●	PORTUGUESE IMMIGRANTS

Some of the hired help lived in the Lincoln home.

When the 1850 Census

was taken, Catharine Gordon, an 18 year old woman from Ireland was listed as a resident. The 1860 Census revealed that Mary Johnson, a woman of Irish descent resided at the Lincoln home. The other hired help that worked for the Lincolns did their work and returned home to their own families. The Lincoln neighborhood and city was very diverse



A map with indications of homes in Springfield, Illinois in 1860, that lists ethnicities derived from a source such as the census. The map key is to the left. The modern boundary of Lincoln Home National Historic Site is indicated by the black box.

with neighbors and friends of many different backgrounds.

(For the Illinois Daily Journal)

THE EXILES

By STUART

A WELCOME warm for the exile band,  
Who have left their home on the sunny Isles,  
For a free abode is our glorious land,  
Where Heaven on hearth and altar smiles.

A welcome warm for the Christian ones,  
Who have come, afar, from their sea-girt home,  
To find, with Columbia's free-born sons,  
A worship free, 'neath a sky-built dome.

Our desolate prairies seem but dreary  
And cloudy sky and autumn winds are bleak,  
But tyrant nor ????? priest we fear,  
In the land which the exiles seek.

Then welcome warm to the Christian band,  
Who have left their home in the Sunny Isles,  
For a free abode in our glorious land,  
Where heaven on hearth and altar smiles.

Springfield, Ills., Nov. 17

In November of 1849, 130 people came to Springfield, from Madeira, Portugal to avoid religious persecution. When they arrived, there were three houses with very little furniture awaiting them. This group of exiles established a new Presbyterian church, called Second Presbyterian and began to make themselves a part of the city. Charlotte Rodruiguis, age 6 at the time,

A poem welcoming the Portuguese who arrived in Springfield, Illinois published in the November 17, 1849, edition of the *Illinois State Journal*.

arrived with her father, Joseph. From May until August of 1860, she was a seamstress for Mary Lincoln. She labored from 7 AM until 6 PM working on dresses that Mary Lincoln wore while entertaining guests during Lincoln's candidacy and election. Charlotte married Manuel De Souza in 1860, and lived to the old age of 92.

MRS. LINCOLN'S  
DRESSMAKER, 92,  
DIES AT HOME



The death of Charlotte De Souza, "Mrs. Lincoln's Dress Maker," was reported in the newspapers on August 31, 1932.

## NO IRISH NEED APPLY.

Written and sung by Miss KATHLEEN O'NEIL.

WANTED.—A smart active girl to do the general housework of a large family, one who can cook, clean plates, and get up the linen, preferred.  
N. B.—No Irish need apply.  
*London Times Newspaper, Feb. 1862.*

I'm a simple Irish girl, and I'm looking for a place,  
I've felt the grip of poverty, but sure that's no disgrace,  
'Twill be long before I get out, tho' indeed it's hard I try,  
For I read in each advertisement, "No Irish need apply."  
How they banish us when they write, "No Irish need apply."  
Now I wonder what's the reason that the fortune favored few,  
Should throw on us that dirty star, and treat us as they do,  
Sure they all know Paddy's heart is true, and willing in his hand,  
They rule on, not we may not earn a living in their land,  
O, to their sister country, how can they breed decay,  
By sending forth this cruel line, "No Irish need apply."  
Sure I did not do the like when they anchored on our shore,  
For Irish hospitality there's no need to deplore,  
And every door is open to the weary stranger still,  
Pat would give his last Potato, yes, and give it with a will,  
For whisky, which he prizes so, in any case decay,  
Then elsewhere do they always write, "No Irish need apply."  
Now what have they against us, sure the world knows Paddy's brave,  
For he's helped to fight their battles, both on land and on the wave,  
At the storming of Sebastopol, and beneath an Indian sky,  
Pat raised his head, for their General said, "All Irish might apply."  
Do you mind, lieutenant Mandy, when he raised the battle cry,  
Then were they not ashamed to write, "No Irish need apply?"  
Then they can't deny us genius, with "Sheridan"—"Tom Moore?"  
The late lamented "Catharine Hayes," and Sam Lover to the fore,  
Altho' they may laugh at our "Rileys," they cannot but admit,  
That Pat is always sensible and has a ready wit,  
And if they ask for Beauty, what can beat their nice black eyes?  
Then is it not a shame to write, "No Irish need apply?"  
Ooh! the French must loudly crow to find we're slighted thus,  
For they can not forget the blow that was dealt by one of us,  
If the Iron Duke of Wellington had never drawn his sword,  
They might have had "Napoleon Bonaparte" with their beef, upon my word,  
They think now of their hero, dead; his name will never die,  
Where will they get another such if "No Irish need apply?"  
Ah! but now I'm in the land of the "Glorious Free,"  
And proud I am to own it, a country dear to me,  
I can see by your kind faces, that you will not deny,  
A place in your hearts for Kathleen, where "All Irish may apply."  
Then long may the Gael flourish, and ever may it be,  
A pattern to the world, and the "Home of Liberty!"

The Irish hired help had followed the trend of their fellow countrymen and immigrated to the United States starting in the beginning of the nineteenth century. They were leaving the country because the conditions were harsh. Americans were fearful that the Irish would bring their traditions and influence to the households in which they were working in. Many

Americans also distrusted the influence of the Catholic church.

In turn, the Lincoln home seems to have made an impact upon the Irish, or at least one Irish girl. Mary Fagan talked of how she was taken out of school and worked for the Lincolns for 2 weeks when she was 8 years old, recalling how she saw jelly, pig feet, and celery for the first time in her life.

This song by Kathleen O'Neil decries the prejudice against the Irish in England and offers a hopeful message for something better in the United States. This song was based upon ads in the newspapers which stated "NINA" or, No Irish Need Apply.



Mariah Vance worked for the Lincoln family for ten years.

In Illinois, some African Americans entered into an indentured servant contract. This would make young men and women part of a system that could be called "legal slavery" until they were 21 if male and 18 if female. A woman by the name of Hepsey, who worked for Elizabeth Edwards, while Elizabeth's sister, young Mary Todd, was still living at the Edwards home.

Mariah Vance was a free woman when she worked for the Lincolns from 1850 - 1860. She worked for them doing

laundry and cooking for ten years. She made "corn pone and bacon," a favorite of the Lincolns. Years later, Robert Lincoln took time out during a business trip to visit Mariah in Danville, Illinois.

Jane Pellum, who was also Jamison Jenkins' mother in law, worked for the Lincolns during their time in Springfield, Illinois. Jamison Jenkins was a local drayman and conductor of the Underground Railroad in Springfield, Illinois and also lived in the same neighborhood as the Lincoln family.

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# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site



## The Underground Railroad in Lincoln's Neighborhood

The Underground Railroad refers to the efforts of enslaved African Americans to gain their freedom by escaping bondage. Wherever slavery existed, there were efforts to escape. Acts of self-emancipation made runaways "fugitives" according to the laws of the times. While most began and completed their journeys unassisted, each subsequent decade in which slavery was legal in the United States saw an increase in active efforts to assist escape. Abraham Lincoln's neighbor, Jameson Jenkins, played an important role in the hopes of freedom seekers passing through Springfield, Illinois from Illinois' bordering slave states of Kentucky and Missouri, and beyond.

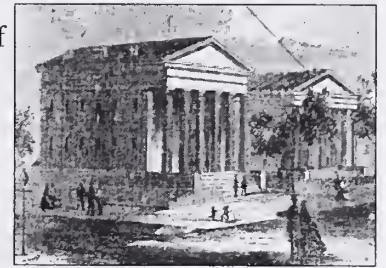
### Jameson Jenkins travels from North Carolina



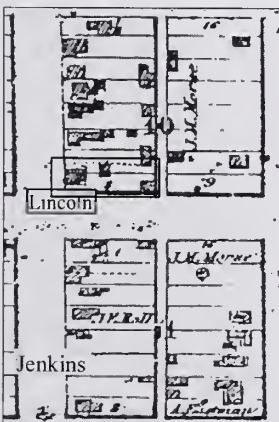
Above, Underground Railroad routes; Right, Sangamon County Courthouse where Jenkins filed his freedom papers.

Jameson Jenkins was born in North Carolina sometime around 1810. It is unclear whether he was born into slavery or free, but he was documented as being a free man by 1835. Within ten years, he had left his home state making the potentially risky trek through slave states to reach the free state of Indiana, where he married Elizabeth Pelham. In 1844, they had a daughter, Nancy. The family then traveled on to Illinois, where,

presumably upon his arrival in Springfield, Jenkins filed his Certificate of Freedom papers with the Sangamon County Recorder of Deeds, on March 28, 1846.

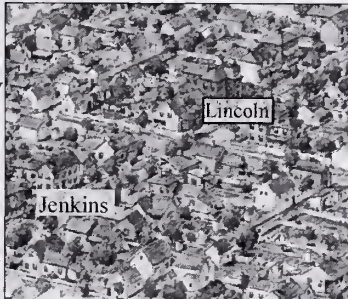


### Jenkins' Life in Springfield



Above, 1858 map of Springfield showing footprint of Jenkins and Lincoln houses; Above Right, modern artist's interpretation of Lincoln's 1860 neighborhood, showing Jenkins and Lincoln homes; Far Right, photograph of Lincoln home neighborhood today with Jenkins' wagon exhibit in foreground and Lincoln home in distance.

Two years later, Jenkins and his family purchased a home in Springfield on the east side of Eighth Street, between



Jackson and Edwards, located five lots south of Abraham Lincoln's home. The Jenkins home was constructed in the late 1840's, at about the time that the property was owned by Martha Ann Pelham Blanks and James Blanks. Martha Ann was a sister to Jameson's wife, Elizabeth. On February 18, 1848, the Jenkins family purchased the home from the Blanks family. The small two story house sat at the northwest corner of the lot. It had an irregular shape, appearing as if another single story structure was attached.

Jenkins was an enterprising, comparatively successful businessman. A

drayman, or teamster by occupation, he transported goods and sometimes people. He owned fifty percent more property than the average black citizen in Springfield at that time, suggesting that he owned and operated his dray or wagon. The occupation of drayman was a perfect job for someone who was also a conductor on the Underground Railroad.

The Jenkins and Lincoln families contributed to this racially mixed middle class neighborhood that itself represented Lincoln's dream of self-determination—the ability of an individual to rise economically and socially by his or her own effort and labor, without the shackles of slavery depriving them of the basic human rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.





## "Slave Stampede"

Eleven run away slaves, belonging to citizens of St. Louis, and for which a reward of \$300 each, was offered, were captured in this county yesterday, by individuals of this city.

We have received a communication in relation to the late "slave stampede" in our neighborhood, of this tenor:

"Rumor may have it, that it was a colored person who betrayed the runaways last week. But unfortunately the one they accuse of having done so, started north with a part of the same gang the night before the capture. And this rumor was only to prevent, and may be save the "under-ground car" from being upset or overtaken. "Justice."

Newspaper accounts of the 1850, runaway slave incident; Top, *Illinois State Register*, Jan. 17, 1850; Above, *Illinois State Journal*, Jan. 22, 1850; Right, *Illinois State Journal*, Jan. 23, 1850.

On January 17, 1850, Jenkins was involved in an incident that was reported in

the local newspaper as a "slave stampede." Jenkins is believed to have assisted a group of runaway slaves escape the hands of slave catchers, taking them north to Bloomington, Illinois. In the days following the incident, town newspapers reported various and contradictory stories regarding the runaway slaves and their capture,

some accounts suggesting that they were betrayed by Jenkins. A later account revealed that, rather than betraying the runaway slaves, Jenkins had indeed assisted them, explaining that the

contradictory stories were passed on deliberately so that the railroad car in which the freedom seekers and Jenkins had traveled on to Bloomington would

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of the 22d inst., there is a communication signed "Justice" which refers to the slave stampede in this neighborhood on the 16th, saying "that it was rumored that a colored person had betrayed the slaves, but, unfortunately, the one they accuse of having done so, started north with a part of the same gang the night before the capture; and this rumor was only to prevent, and may be, to save the under-ground car from being upset or overtaken." Now, in order to correct public sentiment in regard to that man's conduct in this matter, I would refer them to the following certificate of the agent of the northern line of stages:

Springfield, Jan. 22, 1850  
This is to certify that Mr. Jenkins left for Bloomington on the 16th day of January, 1850, in the stage.  
J. C. GOODRICH, AGENT.  
A Friend to "Justice"

not be discovered. By his actions, Jenkins had risked his home, his livelihood, and his life to deliver freedom to those who had been enslaved.

## Preservation of the Jenkins Property

The Jenkins family sold their home in 1866 and, unfortunately, the house was removed sometime between 1896 and 1917. In 1971, President Richard M. Nixon signed legislation authorizing the acquisition of the four blocks surrounding the Lincoln home thereby creating Lincoln Home National Historic Site. The National Park Service acquired the Jenkins lot in January of 1978; ensuring that archeological resources related to the home of Jameson Jenkins

are preserved. On Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 2008, the Jenkins lot was formally included into the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom and the National Park Service is continuing its efforts to tell the Jameson Jenkins and Underground Railroad stories.



Right, Photograph of the Jenkins lot and Springfield Diversity wagon exhibit at Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

## A Legacy of Freedom

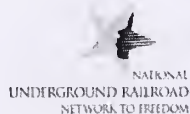


Photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken in 1860.

The relationship between America's sixteenth president and his neighbor Jameson Jenkins is interesting. On February 11, 1861, President-Elect Abraham Lincoln departed his beloved Springfield to travel to the White House. On the morning of his departure, Lincoln reportedly relied on his neighbor, Jameson Jenkins, to provide him with a ride to the Great Western Depot where

he delivered his famous Farewell Address to the citizens of Springfield. This event demonstrated a relationship between Lincoln and Jenkins and raises speculation that the man known as the "Great Emancipator" may have known a conductor on the Underground Railroad. Both men, in different ways, helped enslaved people achieve freedom.

## National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom



The National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program coordinates preservation and education efforts nationwide and integrates local historical places, museums, and interpretive programs associated with the Underground Railroad into a mosaic of

community, regional, and national stories. The Network also serves to facilitate communication and between researchers and interested parties, and aid in the development of statewide organizations for preserving and researching Underground Railroad sites.

## Learn More

For more information on Lincoln Home National Historic Site, visit [www.nps.gov/liho](http://www.nps.gov/liho) or call 217- 391- 3221; to learn more about the National Park Service Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, visit [www.nps.gov/ugrr](http://www.nps.gov/ugrr).



# Network to Freedom

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Underground Railroad  
Network to Freedom



## Learn About the Underground Railroad



### Defining the Underground Railroad



"In the Swamp" and "Free!" are details from an 1862, illustration of the life of a slave-turned-soldier.

The Underground Railroad—the resistance to enslavement through escape and flight, through the end of the Civil War—refers to the efforts of enslaved African Americans to gain their freedom by escaping bondage. Wherever slavery existed, there were efforts to escape, at first, to maroon communities in rugged terrain away from settled areas, and later across state and international borders. Acts of self- emancipation made runaways "fugitives" according to the laws of the times, though in retrospect, "freedom seeker" seem a more accurate description. While most began and completed their journeys unassisted, each subsequent decade in which slavery was legal in the United States saw an increase in active efforts to assist escape. The decision to assist a freedom seeker may have been spontaneous. However, in some places, particularly after the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, the Underground Railroad was deliberate and organized. Freedom seekers went in many directions – Canada, Mexico, West, the Caribbean islands and Europe.

### The Fugitive Slave Acts



1847, St. Louis slave reward poster

Until the end of the Civil War, enslavement was legal in the United States. In contrast to Revolutionary War era rhetoric about freedom, the new United States constitution protected the rights of individuals to own and enslave other people. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 also enforced these slaveholding rights, providing for the return to enslavement of any African American accused or even suspected of being a freedom seeker. Denied access to an attorney or a jury trial, a freedom seeker faced any white person making an oral claim of ownership to a magistrate. Those who assisted the freedom seeker, or merely interfered with an arrest, faced a \$500 fine, a clear acknowledgement of the impact of the Underground Railroad phenomena decades before it was given its name.

The increasing incidence of escapes caused enactment of a tougher law, the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which compelled all citizens to participate in the capture and return of freedom seekers, or risk fines and prison sentences. The spectacle of African American reenslavement on the slightest pretext and the sale of kidnapped free African Americans south into slavery brought home the immoral dilemma to individuals in the North. Some opponents to slavery opted to change laws, while some recognized a higher moral law. Those who were freedom seekers or helped them to escape were part of the Underground Railroad.

### Motivation of the Freedom Seekers

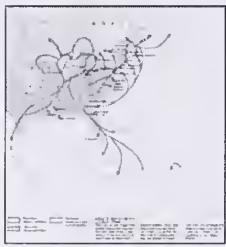


"The Parting" is a detail from an 1862, illustration of the life of a slave-turned-soldier.

Conditions of enslavement varied in degree, based on time period, geographical area, the type of agriculture or industry, the size of the slaveholding unit, urban and rural environments, and even the temperament and financial stability of the enslaver. What is common to all of these experiences is the dehumanization of both the oppressed and the oppressor by the demands of a system that treat human beings as property. This factor, perhaps more than any other, explains why some people chose to flee and why often their owners expressed such surprise. many runaways. Many of those who fled were, relatively speaking, favored people who had more material comforts and privileges than field hands. Access to information and skills, even literacy, was precisely the edge that helped many to escape. Regardless of status, however, by their act of self- emancipation freedom seekers demonstrated that they had not internalized the status of "slave" imposed upon them. They resisted although the slavery system was designed to condition them to accept.



## Geography of the Underground Railroad



Underground Railroad routes

Wherever there were enslaved African Americans, there were people eager to escape. There was slavery in all original thirteen colonies, in Spanish California, Louisiana, and Florida, and on all of the Caribbean islands until the Haitian Revolution (1791- 1804) and British abolition of slavery (1834).

The Underground Railroad started at the place of enslavement. The routes followed natural and man-made modes of transportation – rivers, canals, bays, Atlantic Coast, ferries and river crossings, roads and trails. Location close to ports, free territories, and international boundaries prompted many escapes.

Using ingenuity, freedom seekers drew on courage and intelligence to concoct disguises, forgeries, and other strategies. Slave catchers and enslavers watched for runaways on the expected routes of escape and used the stimulus of advertised rewards to encourage public complicity in apprehension.

## Commemoration of Underground Railroad History

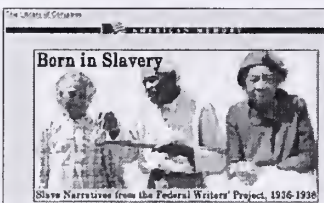


Underground Railroad events and programs

Commemoration is only possible once local Underground Railroad personages and events are identified. Primary sources, that is, period letters, court testimony, or newspaper articles are found to verify the history. The next steps are public education and preservation through protection of significant sites, and use of accurate history in heritage tourism, educational programs, museum and traveling exhibits, and commemorative sculpture.

It is not necessary that all sites of significant events survive untouched. Where a site has been paved over, modified or rebuilt, a brochure, walking tour, school curriculum, road marker, or plaque can explain the significance of the spot to members of the public. A local celebration can be created to bring the history to public awareness.

## Uncovering Underground Railroad History

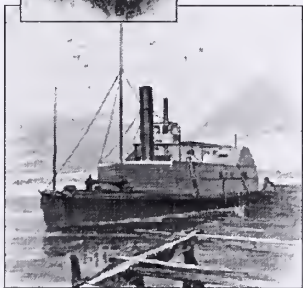
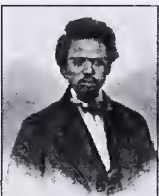


Library of Congress slave narratives can be found at [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov)

Despite years of claims that Underground Railroad history was secret, local historians, genealogists, oral historians, and other researchers today find that there are primary sources describing the flight to freedom of many enslaved African Americans. Coming to light are court records, memoirs of conductors and freedom seekers, letters, runaway ads in newspapers, and military records which all testify to the determination of the enslaved to seek freedom for themselves and their families.

There are caches of documents from before 1865 in Federal institutions like the National Archive and its branches; in state institutions like state archives and historical society libraries; and at the local level in special collections in libraries and in private hands. Often no one has put together the pieces of the stories of freedom seekers by looking at their starting and end points, much less points in between. Once a freedom seeker is identified in a runaway ad or letter belonging to a slave master newspaper accounts, diaries, or so-called slave narratives may fill in the story.

## Unknown Underground Railroad Heroes



Robert Smalls and his stolen Confederate gunship, 1862

Underground Railroad is associated with Harriet Tubman, the "Moses of her people," and Frederick Douglass, a freedom seeker who became the greatest African American leader of his time. Both came from Maryland. Freedom seekers, however, came from all places where the law supported enslavement, including the northern colonies. From North Carolina came Harriet Jacobs after seven years spent hiding in the attic of her grandmother. Sixteen-year-old Caroline Quarles fled life as a house servant on a plantation in St. Louis and traveled 700 miles until she reached refuge in Canada. Anthony Burns stowed away on a ship in Richmond in order to attain a few years as a free man in Boston. Lewis Hayden, his wife, and child, escaped from slavery in Kentucky to Ohio with the help of Delia Webster and Calvin Fairbanks. In the middle of the Civil War, Robert Smalls and other black crew members of the Confederate ship the *Planter* sailed from its dock in Beaufort, South Carolina, to surrender to a Union flotilla. In California, black businesswoman Mary Ellen Pleasant sheltered runaway Archy Lee in her San Francisco home, leading to an important state court case.

Levi Coffin and John Rankin are known as white ministers, Midwestern conductors, who assisted freedom seekers. Based in Ripley, Ohio, freedom seeker John Parker helped numerous runaways to cross the Ohio River into free territory. Residents of Wellington and Oberlin, Ohio, both black and white, refused to let slave catchers take John Price back to enslavement in Kentucky. A biracial network in Washington, D.C., including Thomas Smallwood, Rev. Charles Torrey, Leonard Grimes, and Jacob Bigelow worked over years to help people such as Ann Marie Weems, the Edmondson sisters, and Garland White to seek freedom. Using a clever disguise, William and Ellen Craft escaped over one thousand miles from Georgia to Boston.

## National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom



The National Park Service Underground Railroad program coordinates preservation and education efforts nationwide and integrates local historical places, museums, and interpretive programs associated with the Underground Railroad into a mosaic of community, regional, and national stories. The Network also serves to facilitate communication and between researchers and interested parties, and aid in the development of statewide organizations for preserving and researching Underground Railroad sites.





## Abraham Lincoln's "poetizing mood"

(For the Quincy Whig.)  
**MR. EDITOR:** The following verses were written by a friend of mine, on re-visiting, after an absence of twenty years, the home of his infancy and boyhood, and the burial place of his mother and his only sister. In communicating them to me, he says: "That part of the country is, in itself, as unpoetical as any spot of the earth; but still the sight of it, with its inhabitants and its natural objects, aroused feelings in me, which were certainly poetic. Whether my expression of those feelings is poetic, is quite another question." I think this question may be safely decided in his favor, and having procured his permission to publish them—are willing to bear the verdict of your readers.

The subject of the second part was a school-mate of the author—the son of the rich man of the little neighborhood; "at the age of nineteen," says my friend, "he unaccountably became furiously mad, from which condition he gradually settled down into harmless insanity. When I visited my old home in the fall of 1844, I found him still lingering in this wretched condition."

### THE RETURN.

#### PART I.—REFLECTION.

My childhood's home I see again,  
 And sadden with the view;  
 And still, as memories crowd my brain,  
 There's pleasure in it too.

Oh! memory—thou mid-way world  
 'Twixt earth and Paradise,  
 Where things decayed, and loved ones lost,  
 In dreamy shadows rise;

And freed from all that's earthly vile,  
 Seem hallowed, pure and bright;  
 Like scenes in some enchanted isle,  
 All bathed in liquid light.

As dusky mountains please the eye,  
 When twilight chases day—  
 As bugle notes, that pass us by,  
 In distance die away—

As, leaving some grand waterfall,  
 We lingering list its roar—  
 So memory will hallow all  
 We've known—but know no more.

Now twenty years have passed away,  
 Since here I bade farewell  
 To woods, and fields, and scenes of play,  
 And play-mates loved so well.

Where many were, how few remain,  
 Of old, familiar things;  
 But seeing these, to mind again  
 The lost and absent bring.

Have changed, as time has sped! [gray]  
 Young childhood grown strong manhood  
 And half of all are dead!

I hear the lone survivors tell,  
 How nought from death could save;  
 Till every sound appeared a knell,  
 And every spot a grave.

I range the fields with pensive tread,  
 And pace the hollow rooms;  
 And feel—companion of the dead—  
 I'm living in their tombs.

In 1844, Abraham Lincoln returned to southern Indiana, where he had lived from the age of seven to twenty one, to campaign for Whig presidential candidate Henry Clay. The trip must have stirred memories of this youth for he was inspired to write several poems, or "cantos" as he called them, upon his return to Springfield. On February 24, 1846, Lincoln and Quincy, Illinois, resident and fellow attorney Andrew Johnston began an exchange of letters about more famous poems. In a letter of April 14, 1846, Lincoln told Johnston that he had made an attempt at poetry himself and went on to describe his Indiana trip and included his first poem, "My Childhood Home I see Again."



Abraham Lincoln, 1846

*The piece of poetry of my own which I alluded to, I was led to write under the following circumstances. In the fall of 1844, thinking I might aid some to carry the State of Indiana for Mr. Clay, I went into the neighborhood in that State in which I was raised, where my mother and only sister were buried, and from which I had been absent about fifteen years. That part of the country is, within itself, as unpoetical as any spot of the earth; but still, seeing it and its objects and inhabitants aroused feelings in me which were certainly poetry; though whether my expression of those feelings is poetry is quite another question.*

My childhood's home I see again,  
 And sadden with the view;  
 And still, as memory crowds my brain,  
 There's pleasure in it too.

O Memory! thou midway world  
 'Twixt earth and paradise,  
 Where things decayed and loved ones lost  
 In dreamy shadows rise,  
 And, freed from all that's earthly vile,  
 Seem hallowed, pure, and bright,  
 Like scenes in some enchanted isle  
 All bathed in liquid light.

As dusky mountains please the eye  
 When twilight chases day;  
 As bugle- notes that, passing by,  
 In distance die away;

As leaving some grand waterfall,  
 We, lingering, list its roar-- --  
 So memory will hallow all  
 We've known, but know no more.

Near twenty years have passed away  
 Since here I bid farewell  
 To woods and fields, and scenes of play,  
 And playmates loved so well.

Where many were, but few remain  
 Of old familiar things;  
 But seeing them, to mind again  
 The lost and absent brings.

The friends I left that parting day,  
 How changed, as time has sped!  
 Young childhood grown, strong manhood gray  
 And half of all are dead.

I hear the loved survivors tell  
 How nought from death could save,  
 Till every sound appears a knell,  
 And every spot a grave.

I range the fields with pensive tread,  
 And pace the hollow rooms,  
 And feel (companion of the dead)  
 I'm living in the tombs.

Left, the first of two poems of Lincoln's that were published in the May 5, 1847, edition of the Quincy Whig.



# QUINCY



# WHIG.

BARTLETT & SULLIVAN,

QUINCY, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1847.

VOL. 10—NO. 3

THE QUINCY WHIG.

(For the Quincy Whig.)

(Selling) "The Whig."

(Selling) "The Whig."

(Selling) "The Whig."

(Selling) "The Whig."

(Selling) "The Whig."

... companion of the dead—  
I'm living in their tombs.

PART II.—THE MANIAC.

But here's an object more of dread,  
Than ought the grave contains:  
A human form, with reason fled,  
While wretched life remains.

Poor Matthew! once of genius bright,  
A fortune-favored child;  
Now locked for aye in mental night  
A haggard madman wild!

Poor Matthew! I have ne'er forgot  
When first with madden'd will,  
Yourself you maimed—your father fought,  
And mother strove to kill.

When terror spread, and neighbors ran,  
Your dangerous strength to bind:  
And soon—a howling crazy man—  
Your limbs were fast confined.

How then you strove and shrieked aloud—  
Your bones and sinews bared—  
And fiendish on the gazing crowd  
With burning eyeballs glared!

And begged, and swore, and wept and pray'd  
And maniac laughter joined—  
How fearful were those signs display'd  
Of pangs that killed thy mind.

And when at length, though drear and long,  
Time soothed thy fiercer woes,  
How plaintively thy mournful song  
Upon the still night rose.

I've heard it oft, as if I dream'd—  
Far distant, sweet and lone:  
The funeral dirge, it ever seem'd,  
Of reason dead and gone.

To drink its strains, I've stolen away  
All stealthily and still,  
Ere yet the rising God of day  
Had streaked the eastern hill.

Air held his breath—trees with the spell,  
Seemed sorrowing angels round  
Whose swelling tears in dew-drops fell  
Upon the listening ground.

But this is past—and nought remains,  
That raised thee o'er the brute;  
Thy piercing shrieks, and soothing strains,  
Are both forever mute.

Then fare thee well! more thou the cause  
Than subject, now of woe:  
All mortal pangs, by time's kind laws,  
Hast lost the power to know.

Oh death! thou awe-inspiring prince,  
That keep'st the world in fear,  
Why dost thou tear more blest ones hence,  
And leave him lingering here?

Lincoln followed the April letter to Johnston, with another in September where he included a poem about a childhood friend.

*You remember when I wrote you . . . sending you a little canto of what I called poetry, I promised to bore you with another some time. I now fulfil the promise. The subject of the present one is an insane man. His name is Matthew Gentry. He is three years older than I, and when we were boys we went to school together. He was rather a bright lad, and the son of the rich man of our very poor neighbourhood. At the age of nineteen he unaccountably became furiously mad, from which condition he gradually settled down into harmless insanity. When, as I told you in my other letter I visited my old home in the fall of 1844, I found him still lingering in this wretched condition. In my poetizing mood I could not forget the impressions his case made upon me.*

But here's an object more of dread  
Than ought the grave contains--  
A human form with reason fled,  
While wretched life remains.

Poor Matthew! Once of genius bright,  
A fortune- favored child--  
Now locked for aye, in mental night,  
A haggard mad- man wild.

Poor Matthew! I have ne'er forgot,  
When first, with maddened will,  
Yourself you maimed, your father fought,  
And mother strove to kill;

When terror spread, and neighbours ran,  
Your dange'rous strength to bind;  
And soon, a howling crazy man  
Your limbs were fast confined.

How then you strove and shrieked aloud,  
Your bones and sinews bared;  
And fiendish on the gazing crowd,  
With burning eye- balls glared--

And begged, and swore, and wept and prayed  
With maniac laugh [ter?] joined--  
How fearful were those signs displayed  
By pangs that killed thy mind!

And when at length, tho' drear and long,  
Time soothed thy fiercer woes,

How plaintively thy mournful song  
Upon the still night rose.  
I've heard it oft, as if I dream'd,  
Far distant, sweet, and lone--  
The funeral dirge, it ever seemed  
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To drink it's strains, I've stole away,  
All stealthily and still,  
Ere yet the rising God of day  
Had streaked the Eastern hill.

Air held his breath; trees, with the spell,  
Seemed sorrowing angels round,  
Whose swelling tears in dew- drops fell  
Upon the listening ground.

But this is past; and nought remains,  
That raised thee o'er the brute.  
Thy piercing shrieks, and soothing strains,  
Are like, forever mute.

Now fare thee well-- more thou the cause,  
Than subject now of woe.  
All mental pangs, by time's kind laws,  
Hast lost the power to know.

O death! Thou awe- inspiring prince,  
That keepst the world in fear;  
Why dost thou tear more blest ones hence,  
And leave him ling'ring here?

Just about a year later, Johnston submitted Lincoln's poems to the editor of the *Quincy Whig*, writing that "The following verses were written by a friend of mine, on revisiting, after an absence of twenty years, the home of his infancy and boyhood, and the burial place of his mother and his only sister." Lincoln's poems appeared in the May 5, 1847, edition.

Top, the masthead of the May 5, 1847, edition of the *Quincy Whig* in which two of Lincoln's poems were published. Above, the second poem of the two.



# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home National Historic Site



## Mr. Lincoln's First Senate Bid



U.S. Capitol 1846

In the spring of 1854 U.S. Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois maneuvered the Kansas-Nebraska Act through Congress. Never has an Act caused so much controversy. In the fall elections of 1854 candidates for elected office ran as being "for" or "against" the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The old "Whig" and "Democratic" party lines were blurred. Those "for" it claimed it was the democratic thing to do-to allow those moving out onto the Great Plains to decide for themselves whether they would have slavery or not. Those "against" said the Kansas-Nebraska Act went against the Founding Fathers intentions. They argued that the Founding Fathers had intended for slavery to eventually disappear and the Missouri Compromise [which the Kansas-Nebraska Act had overthrown] was just one in a series of steps taken by the Founding Fathers to phase out slavery.

### Lincoln the Politician



William Herndon

In Illinois, candidates for the State legislature in 1854 ran under several party banners including Democrat, Whig, Republican, and Free Soilers. Abraham Lincoln ran for the State legislature as a Whig. At the conclusion of the November elections no one party had a majority in the legislature, but those "against" the Kansas-Nebraska Act believed they had a majority of thirteen [they were commonly called "Anti-Nebraskans"]. The problem would be for the "Anti-Nebraskans" to unite for one U. S. Senate candidate (Thomas 153-154).

There were several individuals who wanted to be the "Anti-Nebraska" U. S. Senator from Illinois. One was Abraham Lincoln who resigned his legislative seat to be eligible - oddly enough the special election to replace him elected a "Pro Kansas-Nebraska" man. Three days after the November election he was writing individual legislators, influential newspaper editors, and political friends (Findley 223-225). Lincoln wrote to a former client "You used to express a good deal of partiality for me; and if you are still so, now is the time. Some friends here are really for me, for the U. S. Senate." To a friend Lincoln wrote "I have really got it in my head to try to be United States Senator." (Collected Works V. II 286-290).

Lincoln was so diligent in seeking support during this period that his law partner, William Herndon said Lincoln slept "with one eye open." Judge David Davis, a long time friend of Lincoln, and John A. Logan, a strong "anti-Nebraska Democrat," threw their support behind Lincoln and worked diligently to convince legislators to vote for Lincoln. Long time Lincoln friends and associates Ward Hill Lamon and Leonard Swett were also buttonholing uncommitted legislators. And of course William Herndon, who had great influence among the abolitionists, was working to influence those abolitionists who felt Lincoln was not as strongly anti-slavery as they would like. (Donald 179-183).

Lincoln knew that to gain the Senate seat would be a difficult task. The "Anti-Nebraska" majority was slim. In February of 1855 the "Anti-Nebraska" caucus chose Abraham Lincoln as its candidate. He and his wife Mary plotted strategy in their back parlor, filling several tiny notebooks with the name and the anticipated partisan position of each legislator (Baker 149). As the day of the vote approached Lincoln felt confident of 47 votes. Because one legislator was absent, it would take 50 votes to gain the Senate seat (Donald 179-183).

## For the good of the cause



Senator Trumbull

The Democratic Party caucus chose the Senate incumbent James Shields, a pro Kansas-Nebraska Democrat, as its candidate. Shields was a strong ally of Stephen Douglas and had once challenged Lincoln to a duel in 1842 (Baker 149).

Five Democrats refused to join either the Democratic caucus or the "Anti-Nebraska" caucus. They hoped to hold the balance of power. They wanted Lyman Trumbull, an "Anti-Nebraska" Democrat, to be the U. S. Senator from Illinois (Roske 23-25). Trumbull, a life-long Democrat, was the husband of Julia Jayne, one of Mary Lincoln's closest friends and the bridesmaid at the Lincoln wedding (Baker 149).

On the first ballot Lincoln had 44 votes, Shields 41, and Trumbull 5. The other nine votes were spread over several candidates. The balloting continued on through several other ballots with no one gaining a majority. On the seventh ballot the Democrats switched their votes from Shields to Governor Joel A. Matteson, who had taken no position on the Kansas-Nebraska question, but who had led some to believe he was an "Anti-Nebraskan." On the eighth and ninth ballots Lincoln had 15 votes, Trumbull 35, and Matteson 47.

Lincoln knew Matteson was not an "Anti-Nebraskan" and to ensure a victory for the "Anti-Nebraskans" he told his supporters to vote for Trumbull. Some were not anxious

to do so, but Lincoln wanted an "anti-Nebraska" man to be elected so he told his supporters, "I'm for Trumbull" (Donald 184). On the tenth ballot "Anti-Nebraskan" Lyman Trumbull received enough votes to be chosen the U. S. Senator from Illinois (Thomas 153-155).

Lincoln could have won the Senate seat if the five "Anti-Nebraskan" Democrats would have voted for him, but they refused to. One, John A. Palmer later nominated Lincoln for the Vice Presidency at the 1856 Republican Convention and later became a leading Union General. Another, Norman Judd nominated Lincoln for the Presidency at the 1860 Republican Convention.

Later the "Anti-Nebraska" Democrats pledged to support Lincoln in the next Senate race. (Donald 183-185). By the time that 1858 Senate race came around all the various "Anti-Nebraska" elements had been combined into the Republican Party.

There were some hard feelings. Logan was furious at Lincoln's defeat. Judge Davis distrusted Trumbull and Judd, "as life long Democrats," but did manage to overcome his distrust to work with Judd to secure Lincoln the 1860 Republican Presidential nomination (Donald 185). Mary Lincoln became estranged from Julia Jayne Trumbull and never spoke to her again (Baker 149-150).

## Political Science 101

Today states hold popular elections to choose their U. S. Senators. But it has not always been that way. Prior to 1914 U. S. Senators were chosen by each state's legislature.

Prior to direct election of U. S. Senators, state legislatures used various methods to choose their U. S. Senators. In some states it was common practice for each party in a state legislature to hold a caucus before the state legislature met in its new session. Members of both houses of the legislature

belonging to the same party went to the party caucus. At the caucus the party would choose its candidate for the U. S. Senate seat. Therefore, the party holding a majority of the seats in a state legislature chose the U.S. Senators for the state. However, it was never quite so simple. Often there were third parties or a party caucus might not be able to settle on just one candidate and therefore three or more candidates would emerge. So often there was a lot of political maneuvering that took place to choose the U. S. Senator from a state.

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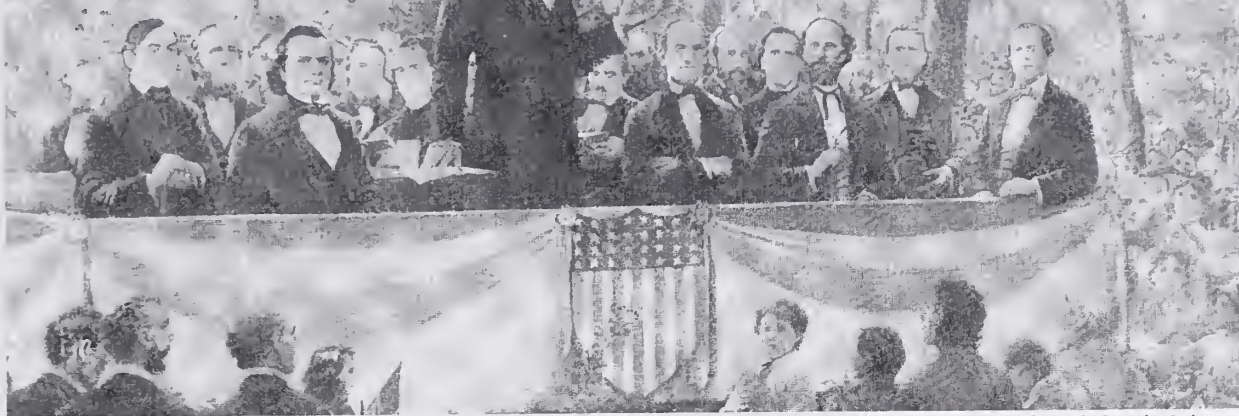
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## The Freeport Doctrine



Artist Interpretation of Lincoln-Douglas Debate

In 1858 Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas held a series of debates as they campaigned for the U. S. Senate seat from Illinois. In these debates one candidate would speak for an hour, the second for an hour and a half, followed by the first with a half-hour rebuttal. Douglas opened and closed four of the seven debates. The second of these debates was held in Freeport, Illinois on August 27, 1858. At Freeport, Lincoln asked Douglas whether the people of a territory could lawfully exclude slavery prior to the creation of a state constitution. Douglas' answer became known as the Freeport Doctrine and was another in a chain of events, all "linked" to each other, which led to Lincoln's election as the 16th President and to civil war.

### Douglas on Slavery

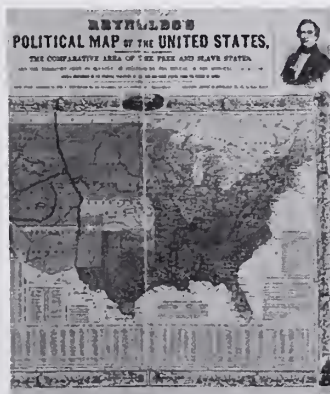
The two "links" just before the Freeport Doctrine were the Kansas-Nebraska Act, championed by Douglas, and the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott Case.

Prior to passage of Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Missouri Compromise had prohibited slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes north latitude. The Kansas-Nebraska Act overthrew this and allowed the possibility of slavery in what had been the Louisiana Territory north of the "Missouri Compromise" line.

In the Dred Scott Decision, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that negroes could not be U.S. citizens and that Congress and its designated representative, a territorial

legislature, could not prohibit slavery in a territory. This angered many in Illinois and it was a fatal blow to Douglas' theory of popular sovereignty. Douglas had championed popular sovereignty as the end to all the controversy over the spread of slavery. Douglas wanted to let the people of a territory decide if they would have slavery or not. Lincoln and others contended it was the duty of the national government to regulate slavery in the territories, and the government should follow through with what they considered were the wishes of the "Founding Fathers" and prohibit slavery in the territories. The Dred Scott decision put an end to both popular sovereignty and the national prohibition of slavery in the territories.

### Lincoln paints Douglas into a corner



Missouri Compromise Map

The question Lincoln posed at Freeport, "could the people of a territory in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to formation of a state constitution," put Douglas in a quandary. If he said "no" it would displease many people in Illinois and he would likely lose the 1858 election for Senate to Lincoln. If he said "yes," he had to explain how and he risked the possibility of angering the proponents of slavery who felt it was their right to take their property (their slaves) into any territory. The defenders of slavery

felt that if they couldn't they were being denied equal protection under the law. If Douglas chose the later it would hurt his hoped for campaign for the presidency in 1860.

Douglas had answered this question before, and Lincoln knew what the answer would be. But Lincoln wanted to make Douglas answer in what had become a national forum. Through the medium of the telegraph, the Debates were being published the next day in newspapers around the country.

## Douglas responds



Stephen A. Douglas

Douglas answered, "the people have the lawful means to introduce it, or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those regulations can only be established by the local legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will by unfriendly legislation effectively prevent the introduction of it into their midst." In other words, Douglas was saying territorial legislatures could not directly prohibit slavery, but they could pass laws that would make it difficult for slavery to exist or fail to pass laws that were needed to protect slavery like a fugitive slave law and the other customary slave codes.

Douglas was returned to the Senate by the narrowest of margins. But his fear that he would anger the proponents of slavery

came true. At the 1860 Democratic National Convention held in April in Charleston, South Carolina some delegates from the South insisted on a plank in the party platform that would demand Congress pass federal regulations that would create a fugitive slave law and other slave codes in the territories. Thereby, superceding the territorial legislatures right to prevent the "introduction of slavery into their midst." Other members of the Democratic Party refused to have this plank in the party platform. Eventually the Democratic Party split and had two candidates for President in 1860. The "Northern" Democrats ran Stephen Douglas and the "Southern" Democrat candidate was John Breckinridge. This split in the Democratic Party helped Abraham Lincoln become the first Republican President.

## Events leading to the Civil War

**AUCTION SALE**  
OF  
**NEGROS**

This day, at Eleven o'clock, A.M.  
At the North of the Exchange,  
BY  
**J. S. RYAN.**

1	Kate,	Age,	23
2	Sarah,	"	5
3	Martha,	"	2
1	Ralph,	Age,	32
2	Unity,	"	30
1	Juliett,	Age,	30
2	Hetty,	"	60
1	Miley,	Age,	35
2	Mary,	"	16
3	Julia,	"	8
1	Mary,	"	35
2	Peggy,	"	17
3	Sally,	"	60
1	Rosanna,	Age,	40
2	Paul,	"	17
3	Dinah,	"	16
4	Janice,	"	12
1	Rachel,	Age,	31
2	Matilda,	"	14
3	Jacob,	"	10
4	Frank,	"	1
1	Isabella,	Age,	17
1	Maria,	"	18

March 8, 1855.

Advertisement for a Slave auction

## Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854):

Senators Glenville Dodge (Iowa) and Stephen Douglas sponsored many "Nebraska Bills" during the late 1840's and 1850's. The purpose of the bill was to create a territorial government in the vast land between the Missouri River and the Continental Divide [and therefore make a northern route for the Transcontinental Railroad more feasible]. Every attempt to create a Nebraska Territory was defeated by Southern Senators because any states carved out of the territory would be free because of the Missouri Compromise. In 1854 Stephen Douglas sponsored the Kansas-Nebraska Act. It would create two territories and allow the people who moved there to decide if they would be slave or free territories.

## Dred Scott Decision (1857):

In March of 1857, just a few days after James Buchanan was inaugurated as the fifteenth President, the Supreme Court issued its decision in the Dred Scott Case. Scott was a slave who had been in a part of Wisconsin Territory where slavery was illegal because of the Missouri Compromise. The Supreme Court had originally voted 5 to 4 on the case, but at the last minute two Justices from Pennsylvania [Buchanan's home state] switched to the majority. The Supreme Court said: 1) Dred Scott could not sue because blacks could not be citizens of the United States [individual states could grant them state citizenship but they were denied U. S. citizenship because the Constitution was meant to apply only to white men]. 2) Congress had erred in the Missouri Compromise because the Constitution prohibited the National Government from regulating slavery in the territories.

## Freeport Doctrine (1858):

In the Freeport Debate Lincoln backed Douglas into a corner by asking, in light of the Dred Scott case, how could a territory prevent slavery? If Douglas said they couldn't, he would lose votes in Illinois where most of the people supported a restriction on slavery in the territories. If he said they could, he would lose support in the South and this might hinder his chances of being elected President in 1860. Douglas said a territory could prevent slavery by failing to pass favorable legislation. In other words the territorial legislature could make it difficult for slave owners to re-capture escaped slaves. Because the Lincoln v. Douglas debates received national coverage the South now saw Douglas as an enemy to slavery.

## Southern Demand for a Federal Slave Code (1860):

The Freeport Doctrine caused the South to demand a Federal Slave Code. They wanted the Federal Government to guarantee slavery could exist in all territories. They also wanted the Federal Government to guarantee that a slave owner could travel anywhere in the North with his slave, without having the slave taken away from him by a state court. [Just like an Ohio farmer could travel with his piece of property, a horse, anywhere in the South without having it taken away from him by a state court].

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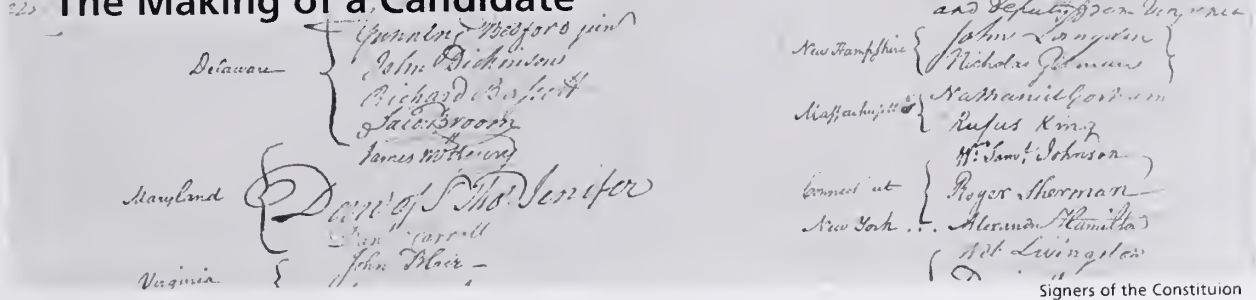
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## The Cooper Union Address - The Making of a Candidate



Signers of the Constitution

Toward the end of 1859, D. W. Bartlett published in New York *Twenty-one Prominent Candidates for the Presidency in 1860*, and in early 1860 a Philadelphia publishing house printed John Savage's *Our Living Representative Men, Prepared for Presidential Purposes*. Abraham Lincoln was not listed among the "prominent candidates" in the former, nor was he considered "prepared for Presidential purposes" in the latter (Freeman 1960, 76-77). Yet, on May 18, 1860, he was chosen as the Republican Party's candidate for the Presidency. In a few short months he had been propelled from a relative unknown to winning the Republican Nomination. The Cooper Union Address delivered in New York City on February 27, 1860 helped propel Abraham Lincoln to the 1860 Republican Nomination.

### Lincoln's Second Chance

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates are often cited as the instrument that thrust Abraham Lincoln into national prominence. But Lincoln did not win that 1858 Senate race.

In a letter to Dr. Anson G. Henry following his loss to Douglas, Lincoln wrote: "I am glad I made the late race. It gave me a hearing on the great and durable questions of the age, which I could have had in no other way, and though I now sink out of view, and shall be forgotten, I believe I have made some marks which tell for the cause of civil liberty long after I am gone." In today's vernacular, in Lincoln's own estimation he had had his "15 minutes of fame."

Abraham Lincoln continued to make political appearances and his speeches were warmly received in Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Kansas in 1859. However, only his staunchest supporters considered him a leading candidate for the 1860 Republican Nomination (Donald 1995, 235).

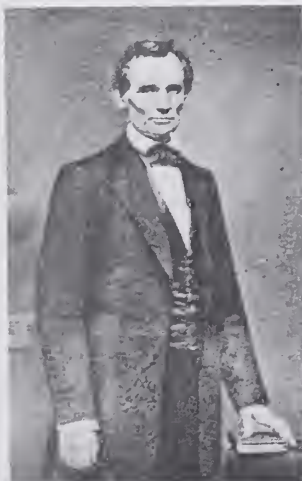
The leading Republican Presidential candidates were William Henry Seward of New York, Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, and Edward Bates of Missouri. Among the candidates, Seward was the favorite. Many Republicans thought Seward could not be elected. He was considered an extremist since his speeches proclaimed a higher law than the Constitution, and predicted an irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom (Donald 1995, 236).

Seward also had substantial opposition in his own state. Thurlow Weed, Seward's benefactor and advisor, dominated Republican politics in New York.

However, William Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Hamilton Fish, and David Dudley Field were opposed to Weed. They, under the auspices of the Young Men's Central Republican Union of New York, decided to search for another, hopefully more moderate candidate, a candidate they thought could win (Nevins 1950, 183). The prospective candidates were invited to New York to give addresses. Abraham Lincoln's speech would be the third in a series, following the Missouri anti-slavery leader Frank Blair and the Kentucky abolitionist Cassius Clay (Freeman 1960, 52-53).

Abraham Lincoln knew why he had been invited to give a speech before the Young Men's Central Republican Union of New York. He was being "trotted out" as an alternative to Blair, Clay, and most importantly, Seward. Originally, the speech was to be delivered in Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth Church in Brooklyn. At the last moment it was switched to the brand new Cooper Institute in lower Manhattan, and was scheduled for Monday, February 27, 1860 (Freeman 1960, 13-17).

Lincoln made his address on a snowy night before about 1,500 persons. On the platform with Lincoln were many distinguished New York Republicans: David Dudley Field, a prominent New York lawyer; William Cullen Bryant, editor of the *Evening Post*; John A. King, former governor of New York; George Palmer Putnam, publisher; Theodore Tilton, editor of *The Independent*; Henry M. Field; Charles Nott; and, Horace Greeley. William Cullen Bryant introduced the man from Illinois to the audience (Freeman 1960, 80-81).



Abraham Lincoln - February 27, 1860

## Lincoln takes his turn at the Lecturn



William H. Seward

Lincoln had been preparing his speech for months. His primary source had been the six-volume *Debates on the Federal Constitution* by Elliott. He also consulted the official record of the proceedings of Congress, the *Congressional Globe*, American history books, and other sources (Freeman 1960, 51).

Lincoln's speech can be divided into three parts. In the first, he showed that twenty-one of the thirty-nine signers of the Constitution were on record that the Federal Government could prohibit slavery in the national territories. In the second, Lincoln explained to the South that Republicans were no threat to slavery where it already existed. Finally, Lincoln spoke to the North. Northern citizens must fearlessly persist in excluding slavery from the national territories, and therefore, confine it to the states where it already existed (Donald 1995, 238-239).

The text of Abraham Lincoln's Cooper Union Address was widely circulated. Lincoln himself supervised the proofs that were published in the New York *Tribune* (Freeman 1960, 92-93). Three other New York newspapers also printed the entire speech (Donald 1995, 239-240). The New York *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Evening Post* all ran complimentary headlines, articles, and editorials (Freeman 1960, 94-96). Later, the speech was reprinted in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, the Detroit *Tribune*, and the Albany *Evening Journal* (Donald 1995, 239-240).

Inspired by the accounts of Lincoln's Cooper Union Address, Republicans from the New England states, asked Lincoln to speak in their states. He obliged them by making a whirlwind speaking tour through

New England. Lincoln spoke in eleven cities in twelve days. (Miers 1991, 274-275)

William Henry Seward sensed the conservative movement was against him and he knew he must strike a more moderate pose (Van Deusen 1967, 221). Many questioned whether Seward could win in the highly contested states of Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (Taylor 1991, 110). Seward understood the questions of electability and knew he must deliver a major speech with a more conciliatory tone (Nevins 1950, 181). On February 21, 1860, he announced he would make an important address from the floor of the Senate discussing Kansas statehood on February 29 (Bancroft 1967, 511).

Seward's address was made as much to the country as to the Senate. He said there was only one Republican principle, the exclusion of slavery from the territories. He spoke of "capital States" and "labor States, not "slave" and "free" states. He avoided any mention of a moral difference between the sections; he suggested the differences were merely economic. Seward condemned John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry and he contended the South misunderstood Republicans (Nevins 1950, 181-182).

Seward's and Lincoln's speeches went to the reading public at the same time. While Seward's address strengthened him and the Republicans, Lincoln's, given two days earlier, was clearly superior. It was more candid and had more intellectual arguments. It was based upon more research. Lincoln did not gloss over the issues, but confronted them. He expressed a positive conviction, rather than ignoring the moral issue (Nevins 1950, 187-188). This set the stage for the Republican Convention held two months later.

## Securing the Nomination

The 1860 Republican Convention was held in Chicago and began on May 16. Balloting for the presidential nomination took place on May 18. It took 233 votes for a candidate to receive a majority.

On the first ballot, Seward had 173 votes, Lincoln 102, and most of the rest were scattered among several others. The Seward campaign managers had counted on all ten of the New Hampshire votes, but seven went to Lincoln on the first ballot.

On the second ballot, nine of the ten New Hampshire votes went to Lincoln. The whole Vermont delegation switched from favorite son Jacob Collamer to Lincoln. And a large percentage of the Connecticut and Rhode Island delegates switched to Lincoln. The whole Pennsylvania delegation also switched to Lincoln. At the end of the second ballot, Seward had 184 1/2 votes and Lincoln had 181 votes (Van Deusen 1967, 223).

On the third ballot, Massachusetts changed four votes to Lincoln, Ohio gave twenty-nine of its forty-eight votes to Lincoln, and Maryland swung all its votes to Lincoln.

The result was Seward 180 and Lincoln 231 1/2. Lincoln was just 1 and 1/2 votes short of a majority (King 1960, 141). Before the results of the balloting were even announced, the chairman of the Ohio delegation rose to announce a shift of four votes to Lincoln. Others then rose to shift their votes to Lincoln, and finally, the chairman of the New York delegation rose to ask that the nomination be made unanimous. So on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln became the Republican nominee for President (Van Deusen 1967, 224-225).

At the beginning of 1860 Abraham Lincoln was not considered as a major candidate for President. Rivals of New York Republican leader Thurlow Weed were looking for an alternative to William Henry Seward. These rivals set up a "test" to find this alternative candidate.

Abraham Lincoln traveled to New York City and made an address at Cooper Union on February 27, 1860. Consequently, he was invited to make speeches in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. To many, his performance on this trip made him a viable alternative to William Henry Seward. Abraham Lincoln had passed "the test."



Candidate Lincoln

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# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Historic Site



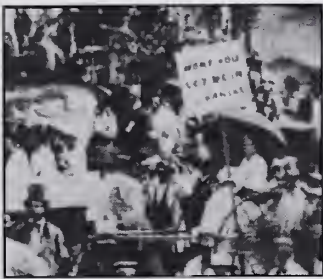
## The Rally Photograph



### A memorable day.

August 8, 1860 was a memorable day in Springfield, Illinois. The *Springfield Journal* reported that 80,000 people crowded the state capital for a political rally and parade. These people were here to show support for Presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party. At 10:00 am that morning, a massive parade began at the state capitol and wound through the city. Bands, political clubs, and floats were part of the parade. The “Rally Photograph” (printed on back) captured the feeling of excitement and energy that was in the air that day.

### Won't you let me in?



The Rally Photograph shows a parade float carrying thirty- three young women, dressed in white, passing the Lincoln home. These women represent the thirty- three states of the Union in 1860. Behind the float is a buggy carrying one young woman, also dressed in white. She represents the territory of Kansas, and the sign by her buggy says, “Won't you let me in?”

One of the biggest political topics of 1860 was the question of whether the new territories west of the Mississippi should enter the nation as slave or free states. On this issue, some people sided with Stephen A. Douglas, who said that the people moving to those territories should be able to vote on whether to allow slavery. He called that process “Popular Sovereignty.”

Republican nominee Lincoln maintained that the Founding Fathers intended for slavery to eventually disappear. He wanted all territories to be admitted as free states. This debate is what precluded Kansas' bid for statehood during this time.

A few months earlier, on February 27, 1860, Mr. Lincoln made a speech that stirred his New York City audience and still inspires us today. He was discussing the issue of territories being admitted as slave or free states. He said, “Do not give in; do not compromise. Do not choose some middle ground between right and wrong. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty.”

### Who is in the picture?



The Rally Photograph features Mr. Lincoln watching the parade, surrounded by his family and many other supporters. Lincoln is dressed in a white suit and is standing by the front door. Mary, in an elegant bonnet and fashionable dress, watches from the left first floor window. Willie Lincoln is on the second floor, leaning out of the second window from the left.

The people in the crowd represent what Mr. Lincoln envisioned for America. People from a variety of social backgrounds, including members of Springfield's African American community, took part in the rally. Lincoln believed that all Americans were entitled to enjoy the rewards of their hard work. He wanted America to be a place where everyone would have a fair chance in life.

### A photo lab in the Lincoln home?

The man who took this picture was William A. Shaw, a professional photographer from Chicago. Mr. Shaw had come to Springfield to cover the huge Republican rally. Shaw took the Rally Photograph from the second floor of the Brown family home, across Eighth Street from the Lincoln Home. He had no studio or dark room in Springfield, and after Shaw took the picture he mentioned this to Mr. Lincoln.

According to the photographer, the nominee offered his root cellar as a darkroom and helped set it up. Lincoln had a great interest in science and new technologies, and stayed in the cellar while the picture was developed. Shaw said that Lincoln asked many questions during this process. While President, Mr. Lincoln continued to show interest in the latest inventions.



## Who lived in Mr. Lincoln's neighborhood?

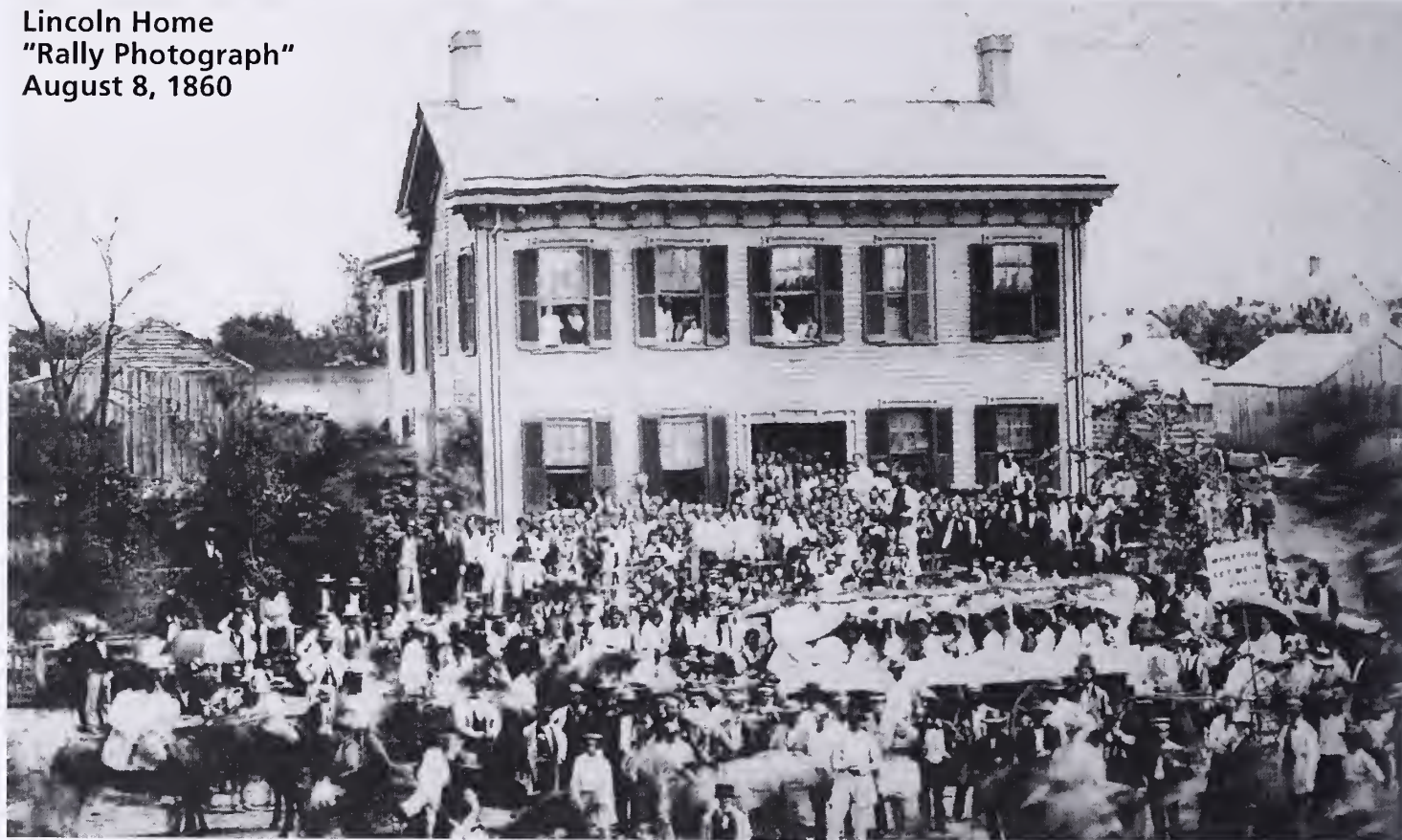
Mr. Lincoln lived at the corner of Eighth and Jackson for seventeen years. Like the rest of Springfield, Lincoln's neighborhood had the diversity that he thought should be representative of the nation. Mr. Lincoln was a neighbor to families of Irish immigrants, including the Burch family and the Carrigan

family. Mrs. Julia Sprigg, born in Baden-Baden (Germany), was also a neighbor of the Lincolns. There were twenty-one African Americans living within a three block radius of the Lincoln home in 1860. This number represented 10% of the African American population living in Springfield.

## A picture of politics in the past

1. In Mr. Lincoln's time, presidential candidates did not campaign personally. They stayed home and others made speeches for them and their party.
2. Mr. Lincoln thought that the issue of territories becoming free or slave states was crucial. Posing for this picture publicly showed his dedication to the restriction of slavery.
3. Politics were very important to a variety of people in Mr. Lincoln's time.
4. The Lincoln home was once much more than a historical site. The neighborhood was much more than a place for tourists to visit. It was also a lively, vibrant place where people lived and where issues important to the country were discussed.

## Lincoln Home "Rally Photograph" August 8, 1860



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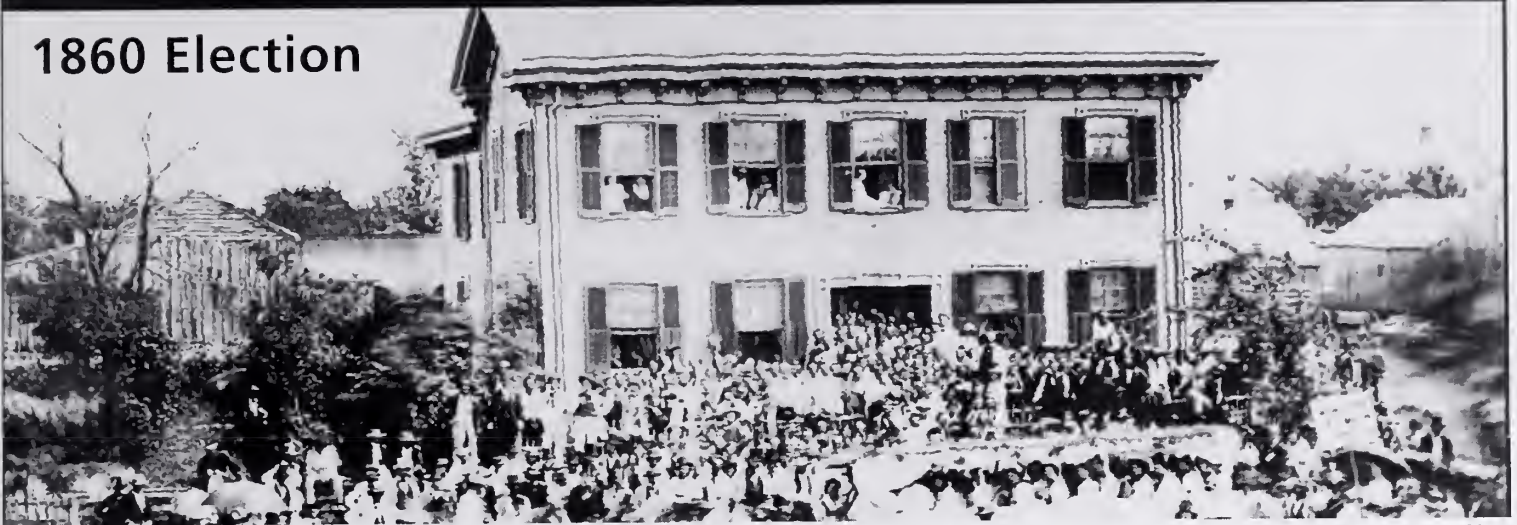
# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home National Historic Site



## 1860 Election



Republican Rally in front of Lincoln Home - August, 1860

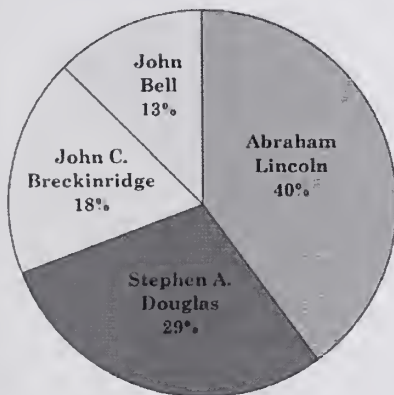
In the summer of 1860 the eyes of the nation turned to a Quaker Brown house on the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets in Springfield, Illinois. In May, Abraham Lincoln had been nominated as the Republican candidate for president. In the early 1800s custom dictated that presidential candidates did not do much formal campaigning, so Mr. Lincoln spent most of the time between his nomination and election in Springfield.

### Candidates for President in 1860

There were four major candidates for president in the 1860 election. Abraham Lincoln received the Republican nomination on May 16th. John Bell had already been nominated as the presidential candidate for the Constitutional Union Party, a new party whose only platform was the Constitution of the United States.

Divided over the slavery issue, the Democratic Party failed to nominate a candidate at its first convention. Eventually the Northern Democrats nominated Stephen Douglas, Lincoln's long time rival, while the Southern Democrats nominated John C. Breckinridge for president.

### Issues and Outcome



Popular Vote distribution between the four candidates in 1860

While the platforms of the various parties competing for the presidency in 1860 discussed issues such as a national tariff, the Homestead Act, and a transcontinental railroad, the main issue dominating the campaign was slavery.

The Democratic Party split over the issue of slavery. Northern Democrats believed in "popular sovereignty," or the right of new states and territories to decide if they wanted to include or exclude slavery from their borders. Southern Democrats endorsed a federal slave code, which would guarantee the right of people to own slaves in all federal territory. The Republican Party and Abraham Lincoln were morally opposed to slavery "if slavery is not wrong, nothing is" Lincoln said, and the party pledged to keep slavery

out of the territories but leave it untouched where it already existed in the South. The Constitutional Union party took very few positions on anything, desperate to keep the country from tearing apart.

The split in the Democratic Party all but assured Lincoln's victory in November. Southerners ignored Lincoln's statements that he would leave slavery untouched in states where it already existed, and refused to even put his name on the ballot. In the election no candidate won a majority of the popular vote, but Lincoln won a solid majority of the Electoral College. Between his November election to the presidency and his leaving for the White House in February 1861, 7 Southern states seceded from the Union.

# LINCOLN AND HAMLIN!

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A meeting of the Club will be held at

UNION HALL,  
EVENING,

---

*Every member is requested to be  
present.*

All persons favorable to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin are  
respectfully invited.

Per order of Executive Committee





## Did Lincoln Start Thanksgiving?



### An American Tradition

It is late November. A few stubborn leaves still cling to their branches. We gather with our families around the dining room table. The turkey is carved, the cranberry sauce and sweet potatoes are passed around, the smell of pumpkin pie fills the air. There are parades and football games on the television. We gather and give thanks for all we have, with family and friends. How did we reach this Thanksgiving Day tradition? How did we get from traditional harvest celebrations to eating turkey and watching football? Is Mr. Lincoln responsible?

### President Lincoln Issues A Proclamation

In July 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg resulted in more than 50,000 American casualties. Despite these losses, the United States gained a great victory during these three days. On October 3, 1863, with this victory in mind, as well as its cost, President Lincoln issued a proclamation.

The proclamation called on the American people to, "set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise..." Lincoln instructed the nation to offer, "penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience..." This line reminded the country of the sins of slavery and war.

This proclamation of October 1863 is viewed as the beginning of the national holiday of Thanksgiving Day. It was one of nine similar proclamations that Mr. Lincoln issued during the Civil War. Mr. Lincoln issued the proclamation, but he did not author it. Secretary of State William Seward penned the October 1863 proclamation.

Who deserves credit for making Thanksgiving Day a national holiday? Do we need to assign the credit to one person? If so, is it Mr. Lincoln? Is it Mr. Seward? Or is it a 19th-century business woman?

### Sarah Josepha Hale

President Lincoln's proclamation may have never been issued had it not been for Sarah Josepha Hale.

Mrs. Hale is known for her work as editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, and as the author of *Mary Had a Little Lamb*. She also played a role in creating the annual national holiday of Thanksgiving Day.

In 1827, as editor of *Boston's Ladies' Magazine*, she began to write essays calling for the national holiday. In 1846, as editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, Mrs. Hale launched a letter-writing campaign to support her cause. Finally on September 28, 1863, she wrote directly to President Lincoln, asking him to use his powers to create the holiday. Her 36-year quest was finally fulfilled.

### What About The Pilgrims?

Most elementary-level students are familiar with the story of the "First Thanksgiving." They learn that the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. To celebrate their first harvest they held a feast, with the Wampanoag Indians, who had helped them adapt and survive.

The Pilgrim's Thanksgiving in 1621 was really just a continuation of a tradition they had experienced in Europe. In most agricultural societies it has been common throughout history to hold feasts and ceremonies during the time of the harvest.

The "First Thanksgiving" in the Americas may have actually taken place between Francisco Vásquez de Coronado and the Teya Indians at Palo Duro Canyon (Texas) on May 23, 1541.



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## Father Abraham

It can be said that his life embodied the "American Dream." His story has been told countless times, through books, movies, still images, and the spoken word. With all the attention given to Mr. Lincoln's life, it sometimes becomes hard to distinguish fact from fiction.

Some have tried to not only give Mr. Lincoln credit for creating Thanksgiving Day, but also the distinction of being the first President to pardon a turkey reserved for Thanksgiving Day dinner. Mr. Lincoln did pardon a turkey. It was Tad Lincoln's

turkey Jack, but it was slated for Christmas dinner, not Thanksgiving dinner.

What was Lincoln's role in creating our modern Thanksgiving Day? He issued nine proclamations while in office calling for days of thanksgiving. A few Presidents had issued similar proclamations before Mr. Lincoln, but it was not done consistently. Every year since Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of 1863, the United States has celebrated Thanksgiving Day. It is for this reason that Mr. Lincoln receives the credit.

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## Notable Dates In Thanksgiving History

1541: Francisco Vásquez de Coronado and the Teyas Indians hold a feast in Palo Duro Canyon (Texas).

1621: The Pilgrims and the Wampanoag Indians hold a feast at Plymouth Colony (Massachusetts).

1777: All 13 Colonies hold thanksgiving celebrations.

1789: President George Washington declares November 26th a national day of thanksgiving.

1815: President James Madison declares a national day of prayer and thanksgiving.

1827: Sarah Josepha Hale writes essays calling for an annual national celebration of thanksgiving.

1846: Mrs. Hale conducts a letter-writing campaign to make the last Thursday of November a national day of thanksgiving.

1863: President Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for the last Thursday of November to be set aside as a day of "Thanksgiving and Praise."

1920: The first Thanksgiving Day parade is held in Philadelphia. The event is sponsored by Gimbel Brothers Department Store.

1922: The National Football League plays its first games on Thanksgiving Day. The day's winners included the Buffalo All-Americans, the Chicago Cardinals, the Racine Legion, the Columbus Panhandles, and the Canton Bulldogs.

1924: The first Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade is held in New York City. The parade's giant balloons debut three years later.

1941: After altering the date of Thanksgiving Day in 1939, President Franklin Roosevelt reestablishes the fourth Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day.

1947: President Harry Truman becomes the first President to officially pardon a turkey that is marked for Thanksgiving Day dinner at the White House.



1956: The National Football League's Thanksgiving Day football game is televised for the first time. The Green Bay Packers defeated the Detroit Lions, 24-20.

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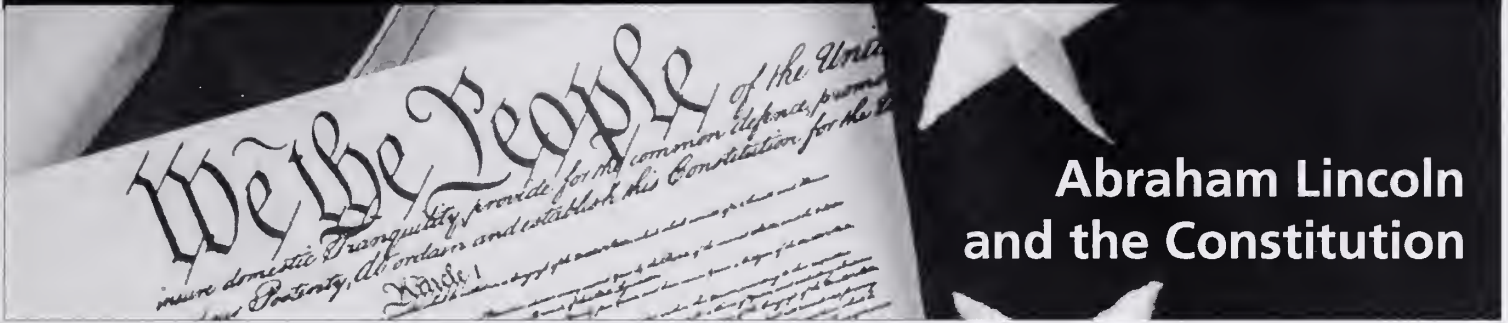
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# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site



## Abraham Lincoln and the Constitution

### America's Framework

The United States Constitution was created in 1787 as the framework for American government. Seventy four years later, that framework threatened to crumble as several states seceded from the rest of the country. The resulting Civil War tested the Constitution, as both the north and the south interpreted the document to defend their moral, social, and political opinions. The task of preserving the Union and holding the American framework together thus fell onto the shoulders of one man: President Abraham Lincoln.

### Slavery and Secession

During Abraham Lincoln's early political career, he stated that he was not an abolitionist and believed that the United States Constitution protected slavery where it already existed. But, he also believed that the Founding Fathers had paved the way for the ultimate extinction of slavery by preventing its spread to new territories.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act, passed by Congress in 1854, made it possible for slavery to spread into western territories by allowing the residents of those areas to vote on whether or not to permit slavery (the idea of popular sovereignty). Lincoln did not agree with this new legislation and began to speak out against the morality of slavery.

Fort Sumter



With Lincoln's election as President of the United States in 1860, southern states believed that his opposition to the spread of slavery would ultimately break the economic backbone of the south. Stating the "frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States, by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States," as reason for secession, South Carolina officially left the Union on December 24, 1860. Eventually ten more states would follow.

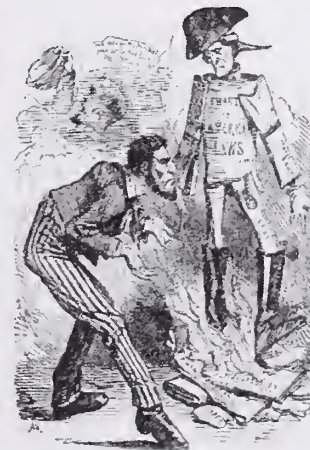
A myriad of questions dominated political discussion: Did states have a Constitutional right to secede? Did the President have the authority to interfere with the institution of slavery? And when Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, what Constitutional liberties could the President take in attempting to quell the rebellion?

### Habeas Corpus

One of the most controversial things Lincoln did while he was President involved the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; a Constitutional guarantee of one's right to take legal action against unlawful detention.

On April 27, 1861, in an attempt to quell the southern rebellion, Lincoln suspended habeas corpus for "disloyal persons" who could not be "adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law."

Though the Constitution states that the "privilege of the writ of habeas corpus" may be suspended in "cases of rebellion or invasion," many believed that President Lincoln had gone too far without Congressional approval.



*This 1863 political cartoon depicts President Lincoln burning an effigy of American laws and liberties—including habeas corpus.*

## In Lincoln's Own Words

Abraham Lincoln held the utmost respect for the Constitution, and believed that any of his controversial actions in relation to the Constitution were necessary for the preservation of the Union during the extraordinary times of the Civil War. Throughout his career he spoke of the importance of the Constitution.

**1856**

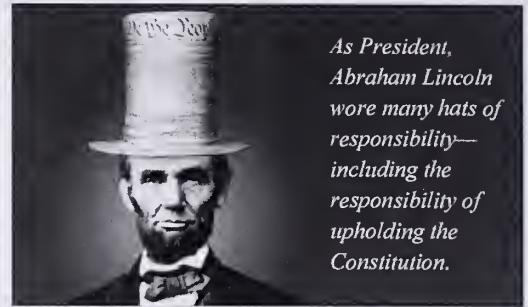
*"Don't interfere with anything in the Constitution. That must be maintained, for it is the only safeguard of our liberties."*

**1858**

*"[The prosperity of the United States] is not the result of accident. It has a philosophic cause. Without the Constitution and the Union, we could not have attained the result."*

**1861**

*"I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the Constitution, and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which that struggle was made."*



## Freedom for the Slaves

### Emancipation Proclamation

President Lincoln issued a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, and then on January 1, 1863, issued the official Emancipation Proclamation declaring freedom for the slaves in ten Confederate states. Lincoln, anticipating backlash challenging his authority on the matter, issued the Executive Order by his authority as "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy," cited under Article II, Section 2 of the United States Constitution.

Constitution on February 26, 1869. The amendment, which was ratified on February 3, 1870, specified that United States citizens could not be denied the right to vote based on "race, color, or previous conditions of servitude."

### The Thirteenth Amendment

Abraham Lincoln feared that the Emancipation Proclamation would be regarded as merely a temporary war measure and may not be honored after the end of the Civil War. To permanently abolish slavery in the United States, the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was proposed on January 31, 1865, and ratified on December 6, 1865. Though the amendment was not ratified until after his death in April 1865, President Lincoln enthusiastically added his signature to the Congressional resolution passed on February 1, 1865.

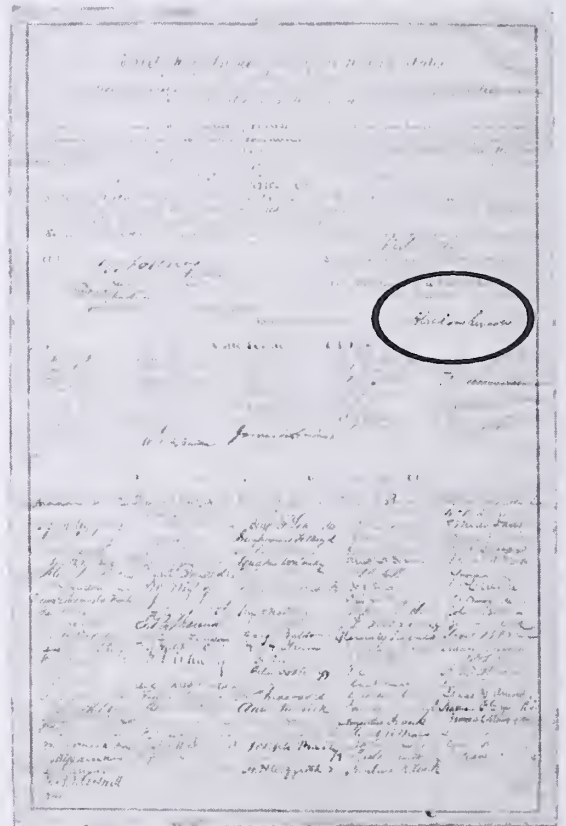
### The Fourteenth Amendment

With the Emancipation Proclamation and Thirteenth Amendment, President Lincoln initiated a course of events that would eventually lead to the Constitutional protection of equal rights for former slaves. The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified on July 9, 1868, ensured that all former slaves were granted automatic United States citizenship and that they would have all of the rights and privileges enjoyed by any other citizen.

### The Fifteenth Amendment

Loopholes in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments were exploited by those wanting to limit the liberties of newly-freed slaves. In an attempt to close these loopholes, Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment to the

*Abraham Lincoln*



*Though the Thirteenth Amendment (which officially abolished slavery in the United States) was not ratified until after Abraham Lincoln's death, he signed this Congressional resolution on February 1, 1865.*

### References

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*Mary E. Neely, Jr., The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties (1992)*

*William Whiting, The War Powers of the President (1864), available on the Library of Congress website (www.loc.gov)*

*The National Constitution Center: www.constitutioncenter.org/lincoln*



# Lincoln Home

*"Heroism is latent in every human soul."*

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site



—General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, 20<sup>th</sup> Maine Regiment

## Honoring America's Veterans



### Ageless Bravery

Veterans Day was originally celebrated in America as Armistice Day, commemorating the close of World War I on November 11, 1918. On May 13, 1938, Congress officially deemed November 11 a legal holiday in honor of the soldiers who fought in World War I. After World War II forged another league of war veterans, President Dwight D. Eisenhower officially changed the name of Armistice Day to Veterans Day on June 1, 1954, declaring November 11 a day to remember veterans from all American wars. From the American Revolution to the Civil War, the great World Wars, Vietnam, Korea, and Iraq, Americans have fought bravely on many fronts. Though military weaponry, tactics, and technology have changed from one war to the next, *bravery*, *sacrifice*, and *honor* have distinguished American soldiers throughout time.

### Grand Army of the Republic

On April 6, 1866, one of the earliest veterans organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic, was founded in Decatur, Illinois, as a fraternal organization for veterans of the Union Army who had served in the Civil War. The organization quickly gained political power through its large membership, and in 1868, the G.A.R. called for May 30 to be designated as a day of memorial for Union veterans. Originally known as Decoration Day, the last Monday of May eventually became the official United States holiday of Memorial Day. The G.A.R. also led the way in establishing retirement homes for soldiers and is credited with founding the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

The G.A.R. held a national encampment every year from 1866 to 1949, where local G.A.R. groups could meet to elect officers. The G.A.R. was succeeded by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Equivalent organizations for Confederate veterans were the United Confederate Veterans and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



*G.A.R. Membership Badge*

### The Great Reunion of 1913



*A familiar and striking sight at the Great Reunion of 1913 involved soldiers—in uniforms of different colors—shaking hands. One of the most memorable events of the reunion took place when former Union and Confederate troops met near the high water mark of July 3, 1863. Reaching over a stone wall, veterans shook hands in the same place where, 50 years before, they had met with bullets and bayonets.*

The largest combined reunion of both Union and Confederate Civil War veterans took place at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania in 1913. Over 50,000 veterans descended on the battlefield, and former foes talked together as friends. The youngest veteran at the reunion was 61, and the oldest "alleged" that he was 112 years old.

President Woodrow Wilson traveled to Gettysburg for the occasion. In an address to the crowd, he said: "These venerable men crowding here to this famous field have set us a great example of devotion and utter sacrifice. They were willing to die that the people might live."

Soldiers of all sorts—blue and gray, black and white—shook hands, dined together, camped together, and showed the world that America had emerged from the Civil War as a stronger, more unified nation.

## Lincoln's War Service

The Union's Commander-in-Chief during the Civil War was no stranger to the challenges faced by a soldier. Abraham Lincoln was a veteran of the Black Hawk War. From April 21 to July 10, 1832, Lincoln was enlisted as a member of the Illinois Militia. Though he never participated in combat, he was elected captain of his company. He witnessed the aftermath of several battles and helped bury dead soldiers. His time in the military had a profound effect on Lincoln. He later stated that his election as captain by his fellow soldiers was "a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since."



Lincoln, depicted here with his horse and musket, served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Illustration by Lloyd Ostendorf.

## Presidential Veterans

Several of the post-Civil War American Presidents earned fame and experience while serving in the Civil War.

### Did You Know?

Abraham Lincoln's oldest son, Robert Todd Lincoln, served as a soldier in the Civil War. He was also the Secretary of War under Presidents Garfield and Arthur.

### Soldier Presidents



Ulysses Grant



William McKinley



James Garfield



Rutherford Hayes

- **Andrew Johnson** was a brigadier general in the Tennessee militia.
- **Ulysses S. Grant** became the commander of the entire Union Army.
- **Rutherford B. Hayes** was a member of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Infantry.
- **James A. Garfield** became a major general at the age of 33.
- **Chester A. Arthur** was the Union Army Quartermaster General.
- **Benjamin Harrison** was a member of the 70<sup>th</sup> Indiana Regiment of Volunteers.
- **William McKinley** was a colonel in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Infantry.

## Preserving the Legacy

A number of National Park Service sites are dedicated to the memory of war veterans. In Washington, D.C., war memorials dot the landscape of the National Mall. The **Korean War Veterans National Memorial** includes statues of nineteen soldiers surrounded by granite walls featuring images of those involved in the Korean conflict.

### References

Mary R. Dearing, *Veterans in Politics: the Story of the G.A.R.* (1974)

Historic Diaries, "Abraham Lincoln and the Black Hawk War," *Wisconsin Historical Society*, [wisconsinhistory.org](http://wisconsinhistory.org)

James M. Perry, *Touched with Fire: Five Presidents and the Civil War Battles that Made Them* (2003)

The **Vietnam Veterans National Memorial** includes the Three Soldiers statue, the Vietnam Women's Memorial, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall. The Memorial Wall lists over 58,000 names of those who either died or went missing in Vietnam.

The **World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument** spanning areas of Alaska, California, and Hawaii, includes the USS *Arizona* memorial at Pearl Harbor where 1,177 sailors were killed on December 7, 1941.

Many other monuments, memorials, and cemeteries throughout the country honor the valor of American soldiers. To learn more about these National Park Service sites, please visit [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov).



A Korean War veteran stands with the stainless steel statues at the Korean War Veterans National Memorial.

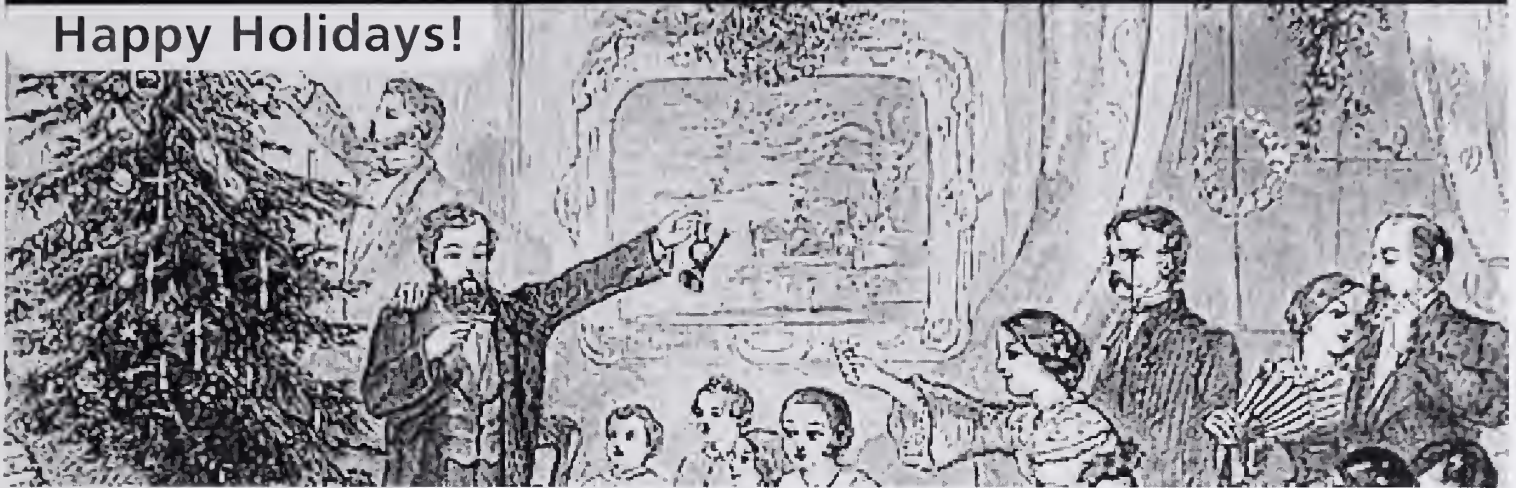


The Washington Monument reflects off of the Vietnam Memorial Wall containing the names of over 58,000 soldiers who died during the Vietnam conflict.





## Happy Holidays!



*The Christmas Tree - Winslow Homer 1858*

Today it would be difficult for the average American to overlook the Christmas holiday, with displays at most retail stores, Christmas specials on television, and lights illuminating neighborhoods around the country. How was Christmas celebrated in the 1800s? How did the Lincoln family celebrate the holiday?

### Popular Culture

Santa Claus, also referred to as Father Christmas, Kris Kringle, and/or St. Nicholas, is a combination of many different legends and mythical creatures as told through the centuries by a multitude of cultures and faiths. The modern image of Santa Claus had not fully solidified in the public's eye until the later half of the nineteenth century, when Thomas Nast's drawing of the fat jolly elf with a bag full of presents appeared in *Harper's Weekly*

in the 1870s and 1880s. Christmas literature of the time period included *'Twas the Night Before Christmas*, written by Clement Moore in 1822 and Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*, which was published in America in 1843. Christmas carols of the Lincoln era included *It Came Upon a Midnight Clear*, written in 1850, and *We Three Kings of Orient Are*, written in 1857.

### Decorations/Dining



*Godey's Lady's Book - 1850*

The Christmas tree was first represented in popular print in a woman's magazine, *Godey's Lady's Book*, in 1850. The image was an Americanized version of a very popular image of Queen Victoria and her family from the *Illustrated London News*. America's fondness for Queen Victoria helped popularize the idea of having a Christmas tree inside the home. While we have no evidence that the Lincolns had a Christmas tree, the family may have visited the Christmas tree exhibited at the First Presbyterian Church located a few blocks away.

Decorations were minimal and often not put up until Christmas Eve after the children had gone to bed. Garland, holly,

and evergreen boughs covering the mantels, pictures, chandeliers, and door and window frames, and perhaps a sprig of mistletoe tucked in some opportunistic spot decorated the homes. The poinsettia became a popular decoration in the United States in the 1850s and spring bulbs "forced" to bloom were also popular.

Then, as now, the holidays were a time for special foods. A typical menu for a special holiday season may have included boned turkey, oysters, venison, chicken salad, biscuits, bullion, glazed fruit, fruit cake, ice cream, cake, candy, macaroon pyramids, citrus fruit, preserves, wine, eggnog, and hot coffee.

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## Stockings/Gifts



Lincoln Home Stocking

There is evidence to suggest that the Lincoln family participated in the Christmas tradition of stuffing stockings with small gifts. Lincoln family biographer Ruth Painter Randall's 1955 work, *Lincoln's Sons*, tells of the Lincolns hanging Christmas stockings. The eldest son, Robert, "was careful not to disturb the illusions of Willie and Tad as to the one who had filled those stockings."

Popular Christmas gifts for boys in the mid-nineteenth century included wooden toys, books, popcorn balls, and candy. The

list also included firecrackers, guns, cannons, and horns which were used for noise-making. Research suggests that most firecrackers of the time period were large, made from gunpowder instead of flash powder, dangerous, and very loud.

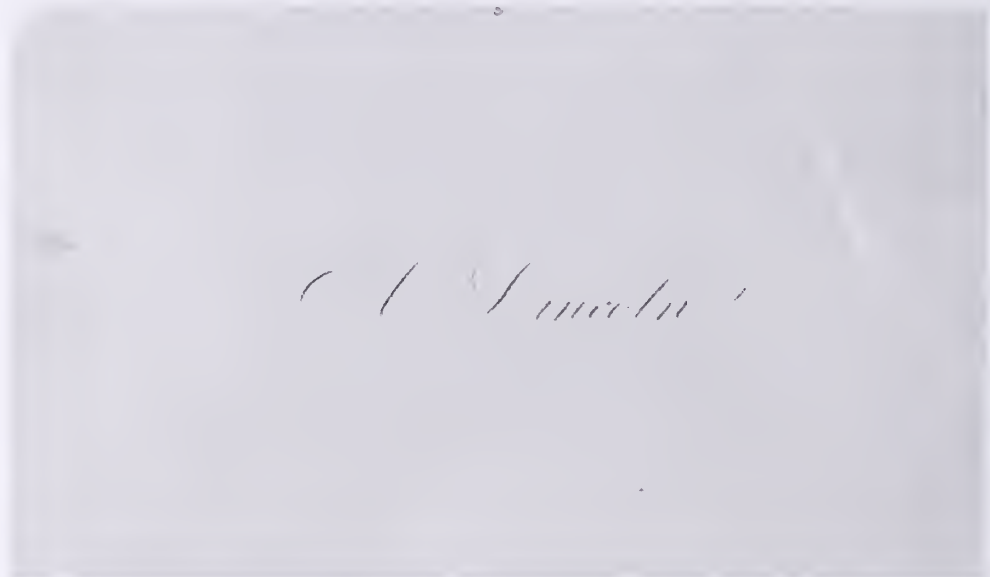
Adults often gave each other books, note paper, pens, fancy perfumes, soaps. Mr. Lincoln was recorded in the store register of John Williams & Co. as buying 4 linen handkerchiefs, 3 gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs, and 4 children's silk handkerchiefs on December 24, 1860.

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## New Year's Day

A very popular holiday tradition for the Lincolns was hosting and attending open houses on New Year's Day. A part of this tradition, practiced year-round, was the presentation of calling cards when visiting someone's home. Calling cards were often placed on a silver dish or in a calling card basket. The size of a card differed on the

basis of the sex of the caller--a man's card was half the size of a woman's card. Cards with their upper right-hand corner folded over were sent to inform the receiver of a visit. Cards with their upper left-hand corner folded over were sent to inform the receiver of any necessary congratulations.



Abraham Lincoln's Calling Card - NPS Artifact



# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home National Historic Site



## Decorating the Home



Lincoln Sitting Room

The following information was compiled by the Architect, Curator, and Historian who oversaw the 1987 restoration of the Lincoln Home. Decorations within the Lincoln Home reflect as closely as possible, what the Home was believed to have looked like when Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860.

### Lincoln Home Floor Coverings

Double Parlors: Brussels carpeting, wool, burgundy. [Newbury Company, Inc., York Harbor, Maine]

Sitting Room/Master Suite/Front Hallway: Maple leaf ingrain, wool and cotton, red and green, geometric and floral design. [Family Heirloom Weavers, Red Lion, Pennsylvania]

Dining Room/Guest Bedroom/Upper Hallway: Geometric and floral ingrain; red, green and yellow. [Family Heirloom Weavers, Red Lion, Pennsylvania]

Boys Bedroom/Hired Girl's Room: Rag carpeting, wool blue with multicolor stripes. [Kathleen Smith, West Chesterfield, Massachusetts]

Kitchen: Green floorcloth (painted canvas.) [Good & Co., Amherst, New Hampshire]

### Addresses:

Family Heirloom Weavers  
125 O'San Lane  
Red Lion, PA 17356  
[www.familyheirloomweavers.com](http://www.familyheirloomweavers.com)

Good & Co. Floorcloth makers  
Salzburg Square  
Rt. 101  
Amherst, NH 03031

Newbury Company, Inc.  
PO Box 1005  
390 York Street  
York Harbor, ME 03911

Kathleen Smith  
Box 48  
West Chesterfield, MA 01084

### Lincoln Home Window Coverings

Double Parlors: Woven damask. Custom reproduction from original Lincoln drapery.

Sitting Room/Dining Room: Restoration Moire taffeta, wool and cotton.

Master Suite: "New Richmond" dimity, cotton.

Boys Bedroom/Kitchen: Sheer batiste, cotton.

Guest Bedroom: Venetian Blinds, wood, painted green.

### Draperies and curtains produced by:

Vintage Valences  
Beverly Hafemeister  
Box 43326  
Cincinnati, OH 45243

Devenco Products  
2688 E. Ponce De Leon Ave  
Decatur, GA 30030  
[www.shutterblinds.com](http://www.shutterblinds.com)

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**Paint Formulas****Lincoln Home Siding Color:**

Sherwin Williams Latex Super paint  
Sands of Time 6101  
Colorant oz 32 64 128  
B1 Black 26  
R2 Maroon 12  
Y3 Deep Gold 2  
Extra White 1 Gallon

**Lincoln Home Trim Color:**

Sherwin Williams Latex Gloss Super paint  
B1-5  
R2-15  
N1-6Y  
G1-2  
Y13-1+1  
Ultra Deep base

**Lincoln Home Shutter Color (Shutter Green):**

Industrial Enamel Gloss  
SW4072 Plus W1-10  
Y3-44  
R2-8  
G1-16  
B1-4

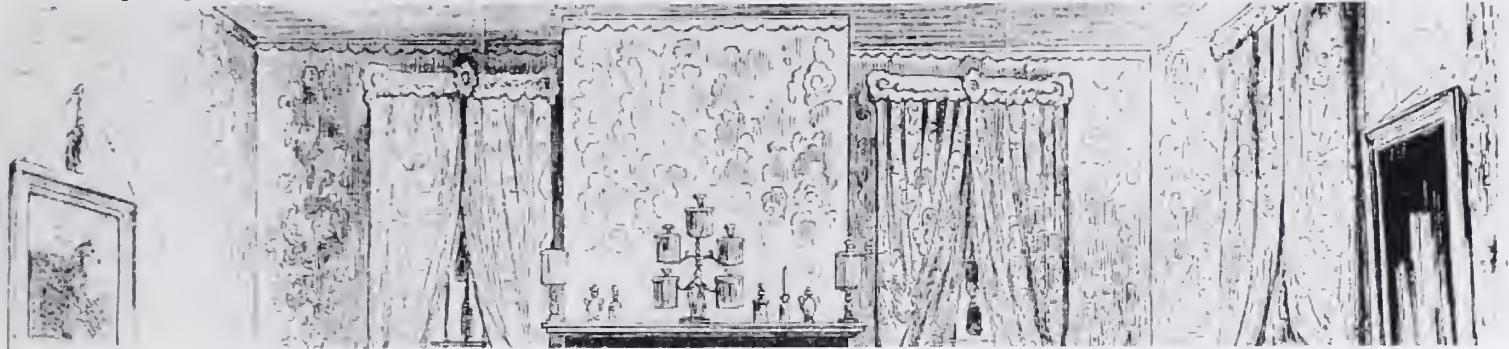
**Lincoln Home Porch Color:**

Sherwin Williams Industrial Enamel  
Base B54 T 104  
B1-4Y32  
Y3-2Y20  
R2-12  
W1-2Y  
P1-16  
G1-10





## Wallpaper in the Lincoln Home



*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper drawing*

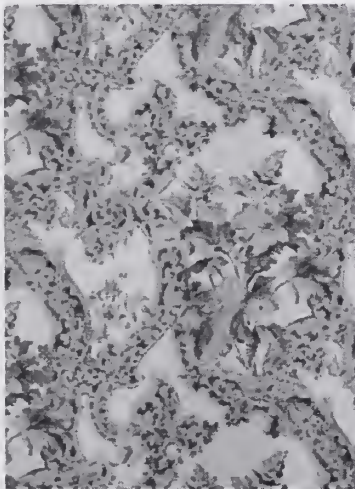
When the Lincoln Home was restored in 1987-88, research was conducted to find the most accurate look for the rooms, including the wallpaper. With the exception of the Lincoln bedroom, original wallcoverings were not found on the walls, so researchers looked to two documents, a photograph taken of the back parlor on the day of Lincoln's funeral in 1865, and the drawings from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, for clues.

### Early Wallpaper

In the 1700s and early 1800s, wallpaper was printed using sections of paper pasted together, laid flat on tables and painted with a ground color. Wooden blocks were then used to print the pattern - one block for each color and part of the pattern, like a stencil in reverse. French, Chinese, and

English wallpapers were popular, although Chinese papers were not available until after the Revolutionary War. American papers generally had simple designs or stripes with one or two colors and were considered "common papers."

### Paper changes in America



Pattern in Lincoln Bedroom

In 1799, a machine was invented to produce continuous rolls of paper. By 1839 cylindrical printing was available, which allowed patterns to be cut on a cylinder and rolled over the wallpaper instead of using wood blocks to stamp a pattern on the paper. Machine printed wallpaper then became the norm instead of the exception in middle and upper class homes like the Lincoln Home.

Machine production of wallpaper had an impact on the product itself as well as on the appearance of American interiors. The circumference of the printing roller restricted the size of the repeat, and because the colors were thinner in machine printing, the designs possessed a

different visual effect. In addition, because paper width became standardized, and machines could produce greater quantities of wallpaper, decorating with wallpaper became less expensive. The latest styles were as readily available to consumers in rural county stores as they were in the large wallpaper warehouses in urban areas.

Books and magazines, including Andrew Jackson Downing's *Victorian Cottage Residences* (published in 1842), promoted the use of wallpapers and suggested colors and patterns for certain rooms. By the middle of the nineteenth century, most patterns were French imports or copies of French styles.

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## Reproduction Wallpapers in the Lincoln Home

### *Front Hall*

Paper: "Stanton House Back Bedroom", 1850-60, American, from Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Seneca Falls, NY. Reproduced by Scalamandre' (New York)  
Border: "Stanton House Back Bedroom"-green, 1850-60, American, see above for source.

### *Parlors*

Paper: "Lincoln's Parlor", 1850-60, French, from Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Reproduced by Mt. Diablo Prints (Benicia, CA)  
Border: "Locust Grove", 1850-60, English, from Young-Morse House, Poughkeepsie, NY. Reproduced by Scalamandre' (New York)

### *Dining Room*

Paper: "Gallier House Parlor", 1840-50, French, from Waterhouse archives.  
Reproduced by Waterhouse Wallhangings (Boston)  
Border: "Locust Grove", see Parlor border for source

### *Sitting Room*

Paper: "Russian Bishop's House-Guest Room", ca. 1842, from Russian Bishop's House, Sitka, AK. Reproduced by Scalamandre' (New York)  
Border: "Russian Bishop's House-Guest Room", see above for source.

### *Guest Room*

Paper: "Russian Bishop's House-Study", 1850-60, American, see Sitting Room for source.  
Border: "Rope", 1850-60, English or American, from Victorian Society in America. Reproduced by Schumacher (New York)

### *Lincoln Rooms*

Paper: "Lincoln's Bedroom", 1850-60, French, from Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Reproduced by Mt. Diablo Prints (Benicia, CA)  
Border: "Stanton House Back Bedroom border"-blue (custom color), see Front Hall for source.

### *Boy's Room*

Paper: "Grevenberg Lattice" (custom color), ca. 1860, American, from Grevenberg House, Franklin, LA. Reproduced by Mt. Diablo Prints (Benicia, CA)  
Border: "Locust Grove" (top ½ only), see Parlor border for source.

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## Company Information

### Scalamandre'

<http://www.buyhomefurnishings.com>

### Mt. Diablo Prints

<http://www.carterandco.com>

### Waterhouse Wallhangings

<http://www.wallpaperinstaller.com/waterhouse.html>



# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site



## Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt



### The 16<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> Presidents

Two of the four faces carved into South Dakota's Mount Rushmore are the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the United States: Abraham Lincoln, and the 26<sup>th</sup> President: Theodore Roosevelt. Though Roosevelt was only two years old when Lincoln was elected President in 1860, he shared many of Lincoln's same political philosophies. Both men were Republicans, both were familiar with war, and both worked to better their country.

### Lincoln Funeral Train

After Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in April 1865, the country mourned his death as his body made its way back to Springfield, Illinois during a 13-day, 1,654-mile journey through seven states. In several cities, including New York City, public funeral services were held.

Six and a half year old Teddy Roosevelt witnessed, from the window of his grandfather's home, the somber funeral procession making its way through the streets of New York City on April 25, 1865.

### Roosevelt Assassination Attempt

Lesser-known than the Lincoln assassination is the attempted assassination of Theodore Roosevelt. While campaigning in

Milwaukee, Wisconsin on October 14, 1912, Roosevelt was shot by John Schrank. Roosevelt said to the crowd, "I have just been shot; but it takes more than that to kill a Bull Moose." The non-fatal bullet, lodged in Roosevelt's chest, was never removed.

*As the Lincoln funeral procession made its way through New York City, young Theodore Roosevelt watched from the window of his grandfather's home*



### Honoring Lincoln

Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States during the 1909 Abraham Lincoln Centennial celebrations. On February 12, 1909, President Roosevelt spoke at the Lincoln Birthplace cornerstone ceremony in Hodgenville, Kentucky. He declared: "As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel . . . a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men . . . the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race, Abraham Lincoln."

On June 4, 1903, Roosevelt visited the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield, Illinois. Several years later he paid another visit to Lincoln's hometown. The *New York Times* reported that, on April 7, 1912, Roosevelt "sat in Abraham Lincoln's old pew" at the First Presbyterian Church before placing a wreath at the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery. He then "went to the old frame house which was Lincoln's home for many years."

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## Roosevelt's North Star

President Roosevelt admired the 16<sup>th</sup> President and often referred to Lincoln in public addresses.

### Speech at Lincoln Tomb, June 4, 1903

"It is a good thing for us, by speech, to pay homage to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, but it is an infinitely better thing for us in our lives to pay homage to his memory in the only way in which that homage can be effectively paid, by seeing to it that this republic's life, social and political, civic and industrial, is shaped now in accordance with the ideals which Lincoln preached."

### Speech in New York City, February 13, 1905

"Lincoln, himself a man of Southern birth, did not hesitate to appeal to the sword when he became satisfied that in no other way could the Union be saved, for high though he put peace he put righteousness still higher. He warred for the Union; he warred to free the slave and when he warred he warred in earnest."

Journalist Alfred Henry Lewis, who compiled a

volume of President Roosevelt's speeches, remarked:

*"More than any other book or books, President Roosevelt has read and re-read the Life of Lincoln. Lincoln is his North Star; he steers by him. In those tangles which beset a president, his first silent inquiry is, 'What would Lincoln have done?'"*



---

## Roosevelt and the National Parks

Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt both have six national parks dedicated to their memory.

The Lincoln parks include: Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site (Kentucky); Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial (Indiana); Lincoln Home National Historic Site (Illinois); Mount Rushmore National Memorial (South Dakota); Ford's Theatre National Historic Site (Washington, D.C.); and the Lincoln Memorial (Washington, D.C.).

Roosevelt's parks include: Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site (New York); Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (New York); Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site (New York); Theodore Roosevelt National Park (North Dakota); Theodore Roosevelt Island (Washington, D.C.); and Mount Rushmore National Memorial (South Dakota).



*Theodore Roosevelt at Yellowstone*

Though the National Park Service was not officially founded until after President Roosevelt's administration, he was instrumental in laying the groundwork for such an organization.

Roosevelt signed the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906, which allowed the President to designate historic landmarks, structures, or other objects of historic, scientific, or natural importance as national monuments.

While President from 1901-1909, Roosevelt signed legislation creating five national parks and four national monuments. He also had a large portion of the Grand Canyon declared a national monument in 1908. The National Park Service was officially created on August 25, 1916.



# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
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Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site



## Hats Off to Mr. Lincoln



### Bicentennial Top Hat Comes to Lincoln Neighborhood

In commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's 200<sup>th</sup> birthday, the city of Springfield has placed a series of decorated top hats representing different aspects of President Lincoln's life throughout the downtown area. The project, called "Hats Off to Mr. Lincoln," features fiberglass top hats designed by local artists and sponsored by various businesses. The primary sponsors of the project are the Springfield Rotary Clubs with help from the Springfield Area Arts Council.

### Mr. Lincoln's Top Hat

Perhaps the most iconic object associated with Abraham Lincoln's image is the top hat. Walking to and from his law office in Springfield, Lincoln was easily recognized in his long black coat and tall stovepipe hat. He was already a tall man—standing 6 feet 4 inches—and the hat added another 10 inches to his height! Not only did the hat enhance his professional image, it also served as a place where he could store papers, notes, and other legal documents.

#### Century of the Top Hat

The nineteenth century is sometimes called the "Century of the Top Hat," as top hats became a popular addition to

men's outdoor attire in the early 1800s. Those in society's upper class usually wore top hats made of felted beaver fur, whereas the hats of working class men were usually made with rabbit fur.

*This hat was worn by Abraham Lincoln to Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14, 1865—the night he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.*



### Hat at 7<sup>th</sup> and Jackson

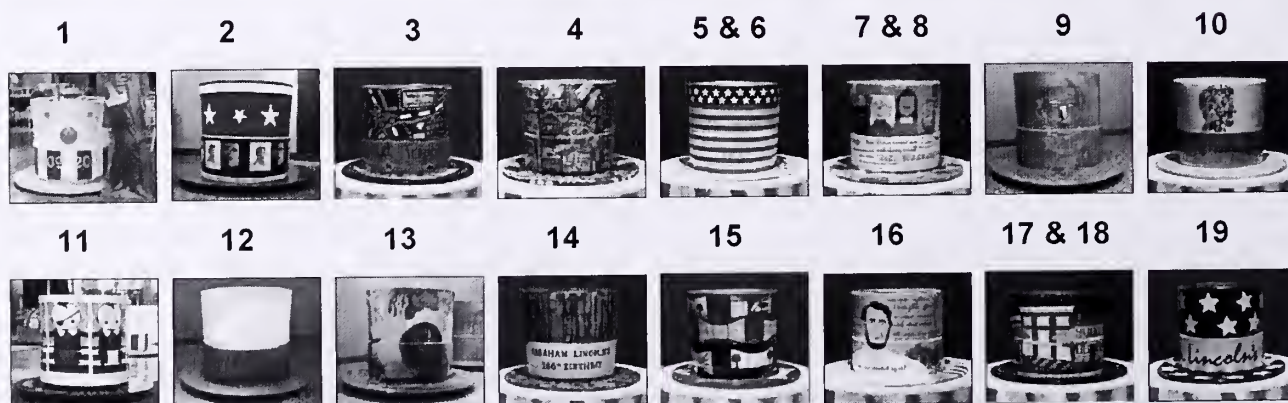


The hat on display at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site is located at the intersection of 7<sup>th</sup> and Jackson Streets. It was decorated by Karen Friedrich's 4<sup>th</sup> grade art class at Our Savior's Lutheran School in Springfield, Illinois. Its title is "Unite to Stand." It was sponsored by Brian Barstead of Ameriprise Financial.

The hat will remain on display until at least the end of September 2009. Please refer to the list of all "Hats Off to Mr. Lincoln" hat locations on the back of this page.

# "Hats Off to Mr. Lincoln" Hat Locations

Location	Title
1. Union Station (500 E. Madison)	"A Slice of History"
2. Union Square Park (6 <sup>th</sup> and Jefferson)	"History and Freedom Unfolding Before Us"
3. Springfield CVB (109 N. 7 <sup>th</sup> )	"Road Trippin' Through Lincolnland"
4. Springfield Hilton (700 E. Adams)	"It's the Life in Your Years"
5. Lincoln Public Library (7 <sup>th</sup> and Capitol)	"The Words of Lincoln"
6. Hoogland Center (S. 6 <sup>th</sup> and Jackson)	"The Words of Lincoln"
7. Lincoln Home NHS (7 <sup>th</sup> and Jackson)	"Unite to Stand"
8. Springfield Clinic (1025 S. 6 <sup>th</sup> )	"Unite to Stand"
9. Springfield Clinic (1025 S. 6 <sup>th</sup> )	"The Penny Hat"
10. WMAY Studio (210 S. 5 <sup>th</sup> )	"If I Had Another Face Would I Wear This One?"
11. Globe Tavern Site (4 <sup>th</sup> and Adams)	"Winkin' Lincoln"
12. Intersection of Capitol and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Streets	"A Maizing Illinois"
13. Illinois State Museum (502 S. Spring)	"Vachel Lindsay's Lincoln"
14. Illinois State Museum (502 S. Spring)	"Lincoln Logs"
15. Chamber of Commerce (6 <sup>th</sup> and Adams)	"Bow Ties of Lincoln"
16. St. John's Hospital (800 E. Carpenter)	"Created Equal"
17. Maldener's (6 <sup>th</sup> and Monroe)	"Lincoln's Springfield"
18. Community Blood Center (1134 S. 7 <sup>th</sup> )	"Lincoln's Springfield"
19. Widow at Windsor Antiques (5 <sup>th</sup> and Cook)	"In Lincoln's Words"





# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site



## National Parks: America's Best Idea

*"There is nothing so American as our national parks."*  
-President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Arches National Park, Utah

### More than Just Mountains

In 1983, American novelist and historian Wallace Stegner said: "National parks are the best idea we ever had. Absolutely American, absolutely democratic, they reflect us at our best rather than our worst." The National Park Service was officially founded in 1916, with the mission of protecting and preserving America's cultural and natural treasures. Sites such as the Grand Canyon highlight nature's power and mystery, while national battlefields like Gettysburg commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of those who have gone before us. Lincoln Home National Historic Site preserves the 170-year-old structure where the Lincoln family lived for 17 years, but more importantly the National Park Service preserves and shares the story of a man who had the courage to save a nation.

### A Rich History

Artists, authors, and explorers of the American West are often credited with planting seeds that would eventually grow into the National Park Service. Through their reports, paintings, and vivid descriptions, the beauty of America's wilderness areas was shown to the world. Settlement threatened the serene beauty of these landscapes, and the idea to put certain lands under federal protection was born.

In 1864, President Abraham Lincoln signed a bill granting Yosemite Valley to the state of California (this became Yosemite National Park in 1890). President Ulysses S. Grant created the first national park by signing an act designating Yellowstone "as a public park . . . for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Antiquities Act of 1906 which was designed to protect objects of historical and scientific interest by allowing the President to declare certain areas to be national monuments.

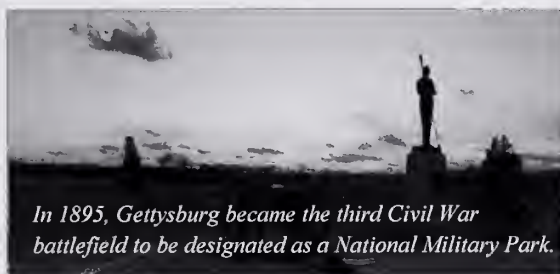
On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act, officially

establishing the National Park Service. Conservationist Stephen T. Mather became the first NPS Director. Mather encouraged cooperation with railroad companies to improve access to the growing number of national parks.



*Yellowstone, created in 1872, was the first National Park. Others, such as Zion National Park, would later follow.*

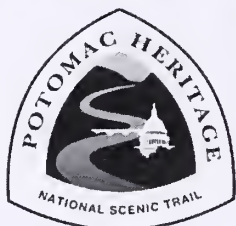
### Growth and Expansion



*In 1895, Gettysburg became the third Civil War battlefield to be designated as a National Military Park.*

Spurred by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's national conservation programs, a post-World War II tourism increase, and NPS Director Conrad Wirth's proposed decade-long improvement plan in 1955 (known as Mission 66), the scope and influence of the National Park Service greatly increased. Today the National Park Service has a presence in 49 out of 50 states (Delaware is the only state without a national park) and consists of nearly 400 units including battlefields, landmarks, and natural wonders.

## National Park Units



The National Park Service contains 391 units, including 57 national parks and over 200 national monuments and historic sites. Additionally, the NPS oversees the preservation and protection of other important areas. It is easy to become confused by all of the different designations within the National Park Service. Here is a brief explanation:

### National Parks: 57

Large natural places with a wide variety of scenic attributes and many types of plants and animals.

### National Monuments: 75

Landmarks, structures, and other areas of historical or scientific interest containing a single nationally significant feature.

### National Preserves: 18

Areas that share characteristics with national parks but where hunting and resource extraction are allowed.

### National Reserves: 2

Natural areas with different regulations than national parks.

### National Historic Sites: 79

Sites containing a single historical feature.

### National Historical Parks: 42

Historic areas that extend beyond single properties or buildings.

### National Memorials: 27

Commemorative of a historic person or episode.

### National Battlefields: 24

Includes national battlefields, national battlefield parks, national battlefield sites, and national military parks.



### National Recreation Areas: 18

Provide recreational opportunities near large reservoirs or major population centers.

### National Seashores: 10

Located on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf shores.

### National Lakeshores: 4

All located on the Great Lakes; similar to national seashores in purpose and use.

### National Rivers: 15

Includes national river and recreation areas, national scenic rivers, and national wild rivers.

### National Parkways: 4

Scenic roadways and their surrounding parkland.

### National Trails: 3

While the NPS administers 17 trails (including national scenic trails and national historic trails), only three are counted as official park units.

### Other: 13

National parks that bear unique titles or combinations of titles, such as President's Park in Washington, D.C., which includes the White House.

## Preserving the Past

The largest of all National Park Service units is Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Alaska which covers 13.2 million acres. The smallest of all national parks is the Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial in Pennsylvania (0.02 acres). While national historical parks, monuments, and memorials are usually smaller in size than natural parks like Yellowstone, they are no less important. Historical parks preserve the stories and relics of our nation's past.

In the Historic Sites Act of 1935, Congress established a national policy "to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance." In 1937, Salem Maritime National Historic Site in Massachusetts became the first of many national historic sites.

On August 18, 1971, President Richard Nixon came to Springfield, Illinois to authorize the establishment of Lincoln Home National Historic Site, which officially became a National Park Service site on October 9, 1972. The mission of Lincoln Home NHS is to preserve Abraham Lincoln's home and neighborhood for future generations.



*National Historic Sites like the Lincoln Home highlight important historical figures and events.*

*Salem Maritime National Historic Site, established in 1937, was the first NPS site of its kind.*



*Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial is the smallest national park.*



For more information, please visit [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)





# Preliminary Alternatives Description

Dear Friends of Lincoln Home National Historic Site,

As most of you know, we have been working on a General Management Plan (GMP) for Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, Illinois. Our goal is to develop a plan that will establish a clear vision and serve as a guide for the long term management of the home and neighborhood where Abraham Lincoln and his family lived for seventeen years. Your help is vital in this planning effort.



We received over 70 responses to our first newsletter, which solicited the public's thoughts on the issues facing Lincoln Home National Historic Site and their vision for the site's future. Using the ideas, comments, and concerns that you expressed, combined with input from National Park Service staff and other federal, state, and local officials, as well as elected officials, we have developed preliminary alternatives for the future management and direction of Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Based on your response to the information in this newsletter, the planning team will move ahead with the development of the General Management Plan for the National Historic Site. Each of the four alternatives has a series of options. You may identify which alternative you prefer, select options from within any of the alternatives which you believe should be part of the park's management strategy, or add to the list of options to be considered.

We look forward to your input. Please use the enclosed postage-paid response form to share your thoughts with us or you may respond by email at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov>. Select Lincoln Home NHS from the drop down list and then select General Management Plan. Thank you in advance for your continued support and assistance in the development of the General Management Plan for Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

Sincerely,  
James A. Sanders,  
Superintendent  
Lincoln Home National Historic Site





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## THE PLANNING PROCESS TO DATE

To begin the general management planning process, the National Park Service (NPS) planning team, including park staff, confirmed the purpose and significance of Lincoln Home National Historic Site (NHS). Working with partners in city, county, and state agencies, the team identified current issues facing the site. Through our first public scoping newsletter, we solicited input from members of the public on their vision for the future of Lincoln Home NHS, concerns about issues facing the site, and the opportunities they would like to see explored in the General Management Plan (GMP).

Using this information, the team worked with our city, county, state, and Congressional partners to develop preliminary alternative concepts, management zones, and management alternatives for the future management of Lincoln Home NHS. These management zones and management alternatives are the building blocks for developing an approved general management plan for Lincoln Home NHS.

Management zones prescribe desired conditions for Lincoln Home NHS's resources and visitor experiences in

different areas of the site. The management zones identify the widest range of potential resource conditions, visitor experiences, and appropriate facilities consistent with the national historic site's purpose and significance. Three management zones have been developed for the future management of Lincoln Home NHS (see p. 4).

The preliminary management alternatives presented in this newsletter describe the different ways in which the management zones would be applied at Lincoln Home NHS. Each of the alternatives has an overall management concept and a description of how different areas would be managed to achieve desired resource conditions, visitor experiences, and appropriate facility development.



*The Allen Barn dates to the 1850s, and was owned by Solomon Allen. Allen lived on this property with his wife and daughter and listed his occupation as a "gunsmith." The Allen house no longer exists, but the surviving barn is one of the oldest outbuildings in Springfield.*



*The exhibit "What A Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has" located inside the Dean House.*

## LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE MANAGEMENT ZONES

### VISITOR SERVICES/ADMINISTRATION ZONE (MAP COLOR: BLUE)

**DESIRED RESOURCE CONDITIONS:** There would be no historic resources in this zone. Modern facilities complement the desired resource condition in adjacent zones; they do not distract from the historic setting.

**DESIRED VISITOR EXPERIENCE:** Visitor orientation, information, interpretation, and education services would be provided in this area. Park support and leased facilities may not be accessible to visitors and use would be by staff, partners, lessees, and/or visitors that does not infringe upon the historic neighborhood feeling.

**APPROPRIATE FACILITIES:** These would include accessible visitor service facilities such as parking areas, visitor center, interpretive displays/exhibits, restrooms, concessions, cooperating association sales and park operations facilities (offices, meeting spaces, curatorial storage, maintenance shops, etc.), which meet visitor requirements.

### HISTORIC DISTRICT ZONE (MAP COLOR: YELLOW)

This zone contains the National Register Historic District.

**DESIRED RESOURCE CONDITIONS:** Historic structures are maintained in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. Grounds and yards are designed and maintained to reflect the Lincoln-era historic scene. All building interiors, except the Lincoln Home, are adaptively used with modern interiors as park/leased offices; park meeting space, storage, maintenance shops, bed and breakfast or other concessions; interpretive displays/exhibits; or public restrooms.

**DESIRED VISITOR EXPERIENCE:** Visitors would learn about Abraham Lincoln, the Lincoln Home, and the historic Lincoln-era neighborhood. Visitors have access to roam throughout this zone, except the

Lincoln Home, which is seen on a park ranger guided tour. Access to interiors of buildings and to grounds could be restricted. Where visitors have access to the interior of buildings, accessibility for disabled will be accommodated when historic integrity can be retained. Visitor numbers are controlled as necessary to protect resources and enhance visitor experience.

**APPROPRIATE FACILITIES:** This area would include existing historic buildings and new structures that are compatible in scale, design and location to buildings that would have been present in the Lincoln era. Exhibits such as small-scale landscape features appropriate to depict the historic Lincoln-era scene (fences, gates, barns, wash houses, privies, wells/cisterns, gardens, trees, shrubs, boardwalks, streets, curbing, and lighting), representations of missing historic buildings (e.g., full-scale structural exhibits, "ghosted" structures or building foundation outlines – see pages 6 and 10), and interpretive wayside displays/exhibits, would also be appropriate to represent historic land use and to identify property owners.

### OPEN SPACE/RECREATION ZONE (MAP COLOR: GREEN)

**DESIRED RESOURCE CONDITIONS:** Open, park-like setting with trees, shrubs, and lawns.

**DESIRED VISITOR EXPERIENCE:** Would include self-directed recreational activities such as picnicking, self-guided trail walks, contemplation, and attendance and participation in staged events and educational activities such as reading interpretive displays/exhibits and attending park ranger programs.

**APPROPRIATE FACILITIES:** Picnic tables and shelters, restrooms, walking trails, interpretive wayside displays/exhibits, and temporary structures for staged events.

*Nameplate – Since Springfield homes were not numbered until 1873, the Lincolns, like many of their Springfield neighbors, used a front door nameplate to identify their home to visitors.*





## ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ACTION ALTERNATIVES

- The four existing historic buildings (Morse, Miller, Stuve and Stuve Carriage Houses) would be restored to their historic exterior appearance and adaptively used on the inside as administrative offices, leased space, or concession operations.

- Develop a cultural landscape plan for the entire park (with a focus on individual lots).

- Develop wayside path finding aids between Lincoln Home NHS and Springfield's downtown Lincoln-related sites and area attractions.

- Interpretive services would include use of international language translations in audio devices for exploring the park, park publications, and the park's web site. If available, bilingual interpreters would be hired to improve communications with international visitors.

- Develop an information connection at the Lincoln Home NHS to other Lincoln-related sites outside of Springfield in central Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

- Identify Lincoln Home NHS as a unit of the National Park Service on major highway signs, path-finding signage, and in collaboration with the new visitor center in the restored Union Station railroad depot located west of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum.

- Become proactive in developing educational programs with schools in Illinois and nationwide through the use



*Miller House - In 1860, Allen Miller, a prosperous leather dealer, his wife, and their three children lived in the house. Also living at the address were James and Miranda Keys, and Josephine Miers. (The house has not yet been restored.)*

of onsite education programs, teaching outlines, videos, DVDs, training aids, and on-line media produced by Lincoln Home NHS and through partnerships with academic institutions.

- Provide access to facilities, as well as, interpretive media to accommodate the needs of special populations. Interpretive media includes audiovisual programs, displays/exhibits, historic furnishings, publications, and wayside exhibits. Special populations are identified as those with sight, hearing, learning, and mobility disabilities; visitors who do not speak English; and the elderly and young children.

- Investigate options to partner with local agencies and historic sites, to promote the Lincoln story and specific related projects directed at enhancing the visitor's experience in the community.

- The National Park Service and Lincoln Home NHS would continue the partnership with Eastern National, a not for profit cooperating association that provides educational material through its museum shop in the visitor center.



*Beedle House - In 1860, William H. Beedle and his servant, Kate Tierney, were living at this address. Beedle was a railroad fireman, and he told the enumerator that he owned no real estate. He undoubtedly rented the house.*

## **HISTORIC DISTRICT ZONE- APPROPRIATE FACILITIES DEFINITIONS:**

### **FULL-SCALE STRUCTURAL EXHIBITS**

This would be used when adequate historical documentation does not exist to reconstruct the historic building according to National Park Service policy. The construction of a full scale exhibit would use conjecture where historical evidence is not available. The resulting building would be interpreted to the visitor as an “exhibit” rather than an “authentic reconstruction”. It would convey a sense of size (length, width, and height), mass, texture, and location in a historic scene.

### **GHOSTED STRUCTURES**

This kind of structure is a method of showing representations of missing historic buildings and can convey a sense of size (length, width, and height) and location in a historic scene. It would take the form of a three dimensional frame outline of the building with no building features. (See pg. 10)

### **BUILDING FOUNDATION OUTLINES**

This is another method to show representations of missing historic buildings. In this case, the outline of a building foundation is shown in the ground with no other detail or structure above it. It can convey a sense of size (length and width) and location in a historic scene. (See pg. 10)



*Looking south on Eighth Street*

## **ALTERNATIVE 1: CONTINUATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS**

The park would continue the current management direction, which follows the concept outlined in the 1970 Master Plan.

### **DESIRED RESOURCE CONDITION**

The existing Lincoln-era neighborhood would be maintained as it is today. When funding becomes available, the park would restore the following existing historic buildings: Morse; Miller; Stuve; and Stuve Carriage Houses; and Lincoln Home outbuildings. Vacant lots would remain vacant.

### **DESIRED VISITOR EXPERIENCE**

The focus would be on ranger-led Lincoln Home tours. The visitor experience would also include viewing the park movie and exploring displays/exhibits in the visitor center, Arnold House, Dean House, and the outdoor neighborhood exhibits.

### **APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT:**

Administrative offices, including administration, maintenance, interpretation, museum curatorial, and law enforcement would remain where they are, in adaptively used historic homes and outbuildings. The three existing leased buildings would continue being leased under the historic leasing program. Buses would continue to drop-off, pick up, and park in the current visitor center bus-parking lot.









## ALTERNATIVE 2: A STEP BACK IN TIME – THE HISTORIC LINCOLN-ERA SCENE

Under this alternative, park management would focus on interpretation of the core of the historic Lincoln-era neighborhood through the construction of full-scale structural exhibits. This core includes the following residential lots: Lincoln, Carrigan, Burch, Brown, Corneau, Sprigg, Irwin, and Arnold. The historic landscape would be recreated as completely as possible.

### DESIRED RESOURCE CONDITION

Missing elements of the 1860s neighborhood would be represented with full scale structural exhibits at the core of the site in order to give visitors an appreciation of the neighborhood as Abraham Lincoln and his family may have experienced it. Based upon available historical data, the park may construct full-scale structural exhibits on the Burch, Brown, Carrigan, and Irwin lots to represent what the homes on these lots may have looked like during the 1860s. Interiors of the above houses plus the Arnold, Sprigg, Corneau, and Dean Houses would be adaptively used for park administrative functions or as public interpretive exhibit space. Other small scale features of the historic scene, such as barns, privies, fences, wells/cisterns, and gardens, would be developed as exhibits to enhance visitor understanding of the scale and density of the Lincoln neighborhood in 1860 and to screen the historic neighborhood scene from modern visual and audible intrusions.

The existing historic buildings in the remainder of the historic district (outside of the core) would be restored to preserve the essential character of the Lincoln-era neighborhood's historical and architectural values, while allowing for compatible uses of these extant (existing) structures. Interiors of structures would be adaptively used for park administrative functions or as leased space under the historic leasing program. Representations of missing houses would be identified by building foundation outlines, which could be built to provide visitors with some sense of the scale of the historic Lincoln-era

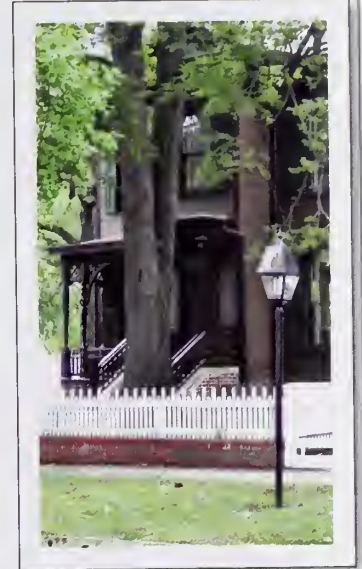
neighborhood. Limited traffic and parking in the alleys outside of the core would be permitted. Small-scale elements such as outbuildings could be constructed.

### DESIRED VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Visitors would experience a sense of removal from the modern world upon entering the Historic District Zone. The buildings would serve as a buffer against modern visual and auditory intrusions. An innovative, large scale living history program would enhance the visitors' impression that they had traveled in time to the historic period of the Lincoln-era neighborhood. Curriculum-based educational programming, including multi-day programs, would help students gain a better understanding of the day to day lives of the Lincoln family and their neighbors. Interpretive information would be developed for each neighborhood property to enhance visitor understanding of the Lincoln's social neighborhood setting.

### APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT

The neighborhood display model in the visitor center would be moved to the interior of the full-scale structural exhibit of the Burch House to provide additional space for the Eastern National museum store to expand into the lobby of the visitor center. The park visitor center would not be expanded. The full-scale structural exhibit of the Burch House would serve as an orientation point for visitors entering the historic neighborhood. The Carrigan Barn would also provide additional visitor restroom facilities with drinking water. Maintenance operations would be consolidated and moved to a new building



*Dean House on Eighth Street*

(Alternative 2 continued)

in the south portion of the Open Space/ Recreation Zone located along the eastern side of the park. The Stuve House and Stuve Carriage House would be restored for use as a park administrative facility, which would enable park management to lease space in up to eight historic houses, some of which are currently used for park offices. The construction of barns that were located in the neighborhood along the alleys during the historic period would provide concealed parking spaces for lessee vehicles. Other outbuildings would add to the historic feel of the neighborhood. Curatorial items stored on site would be consolidated and moved to a new building in the south portion of the open space area located along the eastern side of the park, to free up space in this core area for visitor facilities and interpretive exhibits. The bus drop-off would be at the visitor center and pickup would be in the Open Space/Recreation Zone located along the eastern side of the park. Bus parking would be relocated to a new facility shared with city, county, and state partners. The bus parking lot would be set aside for RV/trailer parking.

### ALTERNATIVE 3: A RETREAT FROM MODERN LIFE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

Under this alternative, visitors would be provided with an appreciation for how different Lincoln's life in his neighborhood was from modern urban living. The existing historic houses and outbuildings would remain as the only large-scale buildings in the historic district, but missing houses in the neighborhood would be represented by ghosted structures and/or foundation outlines and smaller structures that together create a park environment distinct from the modern city outside the park.

#### DESIRED RESOURCE CONDITION

Only fences, outbuildings and other small-scale landscape features consistent with the treatment recommendations of the cultural landscape report would be constructed. Representations of missing houses would be identified by alternative methods such as ghosted structures and/or building foundation outlines, which could be built to provide visitors with some sense of the scale and density of the historic Lincoln-era neighborhood. New structures could be built to resemble barns that existed during the historic period. These new structures would be constructed of materials compatible with the fabric of the historic structures in the Historic District Zone. These elements would serve to buffer the historic district from outside

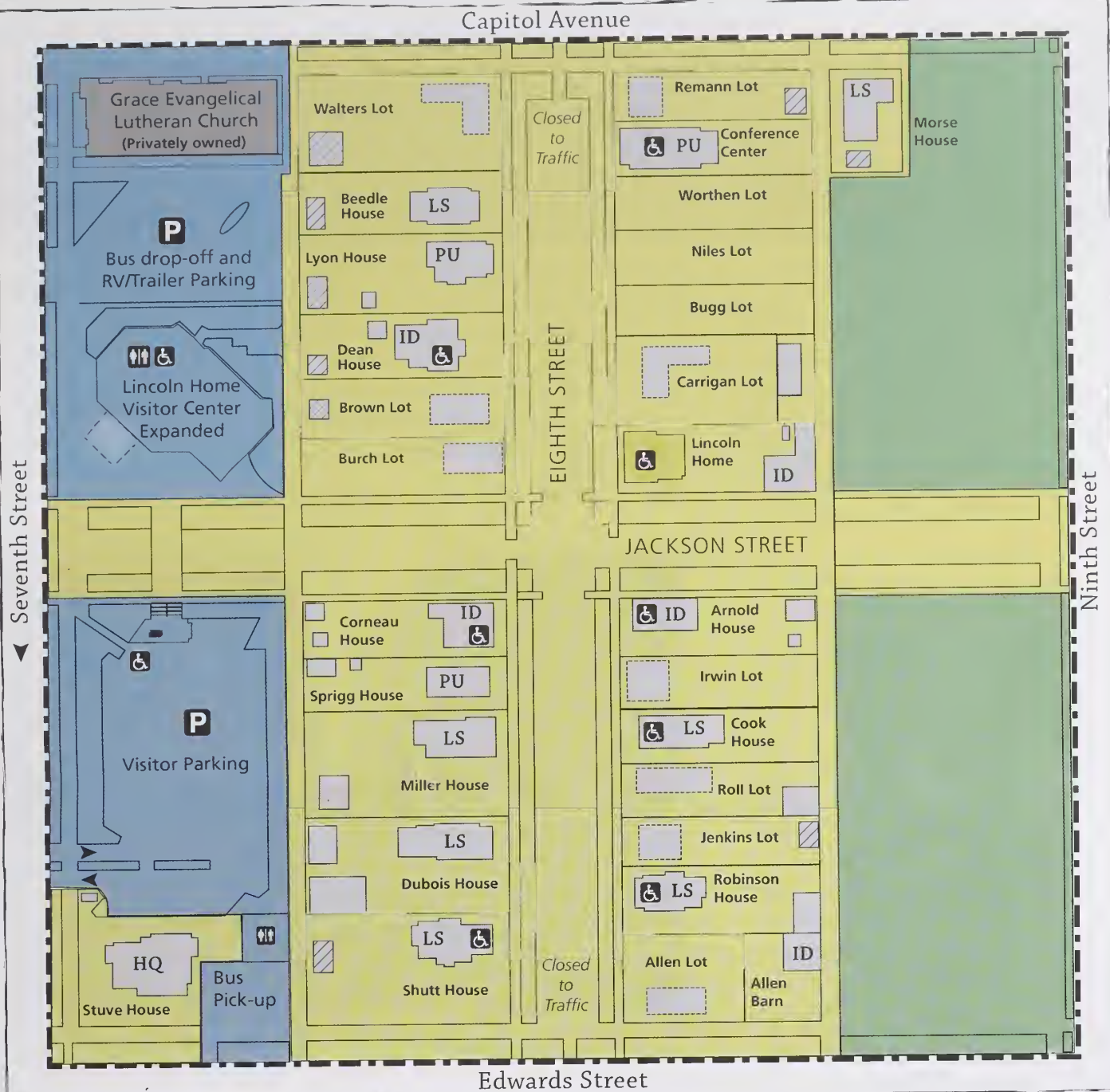


*An example of a "ghost structure"; Independence National Historical Park's Franklin Court contains a steel "ghost structure" outlining the spot where Benjamin Franklin's house once stood.*



*Foundation example taken from Fort Frederica National Monument*





## LEGEND

### MANAGEMENT ZONES

- Open Space/Recreation
- Visitor Services/Administration
- Historic District

- Park Boundary
- Ghosted Structures or Foundation Outlines
- New Barns/Sheds in Historic Locations

- LS Leased Space
- ID Interpretive Displays
- HQ Headquarters
- PU Park Use

Leased parking,  
maintenance, and  
curatorial facilities-  
Adjacent to the  
park off site  
(Not to scale)



## ALTERNATIVE THREE

A RETREAT FROM MODERN LIFE  
IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

### LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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DSC • 381 20014 • October 2006

(Alternative 3 continued)  
modern visual and audible intrusions. Other elements of the historic scene would be rehabilitated to give some sense of the historic neighborhood but not to as great a degree as in Alternative 2. Limited traffic and parking in the alleys would be permitted. The park would restore the Stuve House to house consolidated administrative functions (freeing up to seven currently occupied historic buildings to the existing historic leasing program). Other than small-scale landscape features and representations of houses, there would be no development of new facilities in the Historic District Zone, neither modern nor full-scale structural exhibits.

### VISITOR EXPERIENCE

There would be a scaled down living history program and greater emphasis on ranger-led tours than in Alternative 2, but visitors could also experience the site as individuals to draw their own conclusions about Lincoln's life in Springfield. Self-guided tours using neighborhood interpretive wayside exhibits, cell-phones, iPods, etc. would be available. Curriculum-based educational programming would include day-long history programs. Empty lots without ghost structures or building foundation outlines would provide space for festivals and outdoor events. The Corneau house would provide more interpretive exhibit space.

### APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT:

The visitor center would be expanded to provide space for the ranger office, when Eastern National's operations expand into the existing ranger office. Maintenance and curatorial operations would be consolidated and moved off-site to leased facilities located south of the Open Space/ Recreation Zone on the eastern side of the park, on land adjacent to the park. The leased space would also provide adequate parking for park employees and volunteers.

Other administrative offices would be consolidated and moved to the restored Stuve House. Curatorial items stored on site would be moved to the new off-site curatorial facility to free up space for visitor facilities and interpretive displays/exhibits. The bus drop-off would be at the Visitor Center and pickup would be in a new area on Edwards Street near the Stuve House and bus parking would be relocated to a new off-site facility shared with city, county, and state partners. The bus parking lot would be dedicated to RV/trailer parking. Additional restrooms with drinking water would be placed in the restored Stuve Carriage House.



*Autumn on Eighth Street*



## ALTERNATIVE 4: OPTIMIZE PARK OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Under this alternative, park management would focus on its core mission and on maximizing efficiency in park operations. Park boundaries would be expanded south of the Open Space/Recreation Zone located on the eastern side of the park in an area bounded by Cook Street on the south, Edwards Street on the north, Ninth Street on the east, and the alley between Ninth St. and Eighth St. on the west, to provide space for modern facilities. This would maximize revenue realized through the park leasing program. The consolidation of most park administrative, maintenance, law enforcement, and curatorial operations in one site would result in increased park operational efficiency.

### DESIRED RESOURCE CONDITIONS

As in Alternative 3, the existing historic houses and outbuildings would remain as the only large-scale buildings in the historic district, but smaller structures (e.g., outbuildings and fences) consistent with the cultural landscape report would be built throughout the historic district. While together these would heighten the feeling of a park environment distinct from the modern city outside the park's boundary, this feeling would not be as complete as in Alternative 3 because ghosted structures and/or building foundation outlines would not be built. The NPS would restore the exterior and rehabilitate the interior of the Stuve House for leasing. Most park operations and staff would be consolidated and moved to a new facility located within the park's new southeast boundary. Historic houses no longer needed for park operations would be added to the existing historic leasing program. New structures would be built to resemble barns that existed during the historic period. These new structures would be constructed of materials compatible with the fabric of the historic buildings in the Historic District Zone and would provide concealed parking spaces for lessees and serve to buffer the Historic District Zone from outside modern visual and auditory intrusions. Limited traffic and lessee parking in the alleys would be permitted. The Open Space/Recreation Zone located on the eastern side of the park would be re-landscaped to minimize maintenance and security issues.

### DESIRED VISITOR EXPERIENCE

As in Alternative 3, there would be a greater emphasis on ranger-led tours than in Alternative 2, but visitors could also

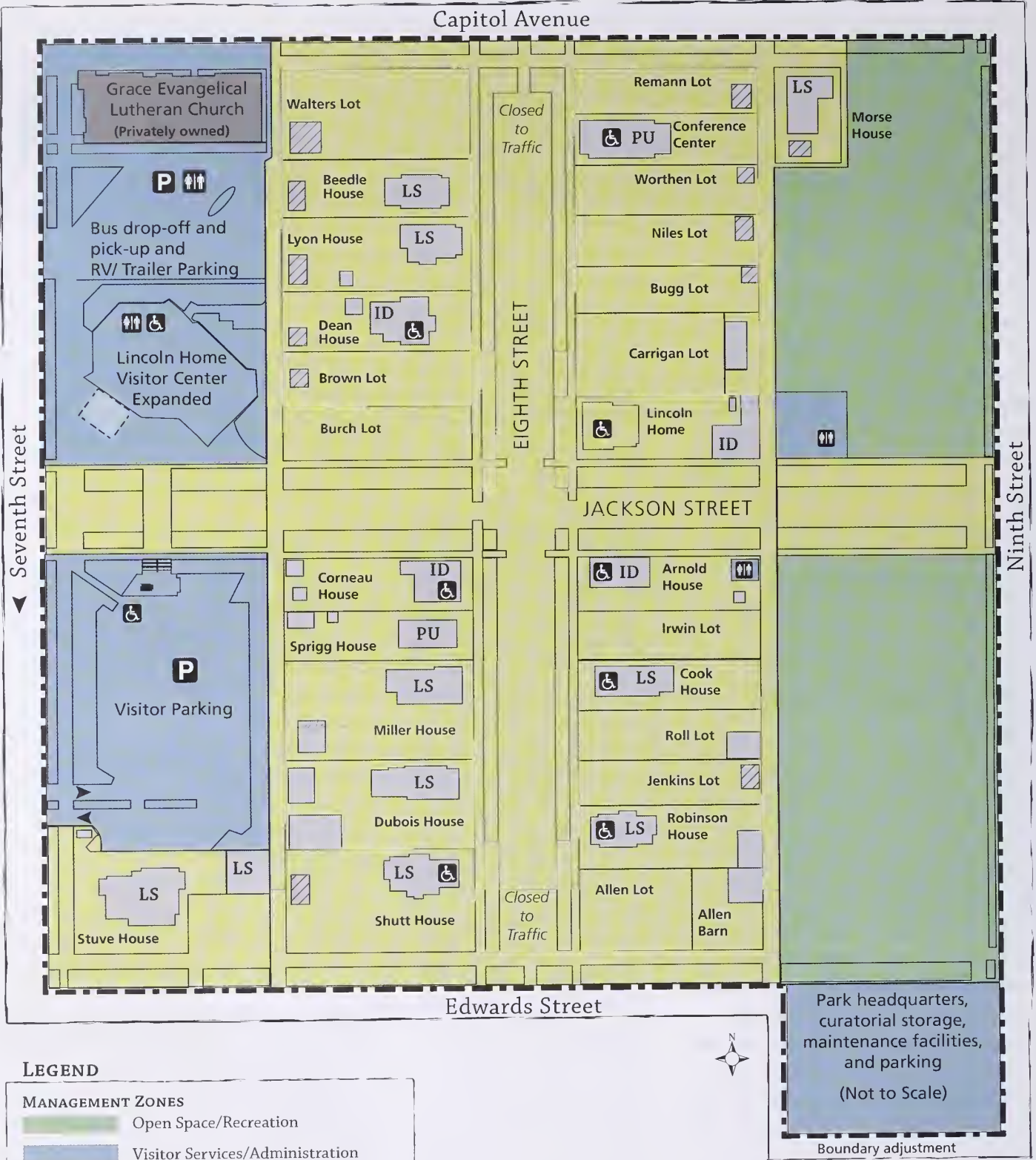
experience the site as individuals and draw their own conclusions about Lincoln's life in Springfield. Self-guided tours using neighborhood interpretive wayside exhibits, cell-phones, iPods, etc. would be available. Empty lots would provide space for festivals and outdoor events. The Corneau house would provide more exhibit space.

### APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT

Most park operations would be consolidated in the new facility, within the expanded park boundaries, which would also provide adequate parking for park employees and volunteers. An expanded historic leasing program would include historic houses no longer needed for park operations, as well as the restored Miller House, Morse House, Stuve House, and Stuve Carriage House. Barns would be constructed along the alleys as a buffer and for lessee parking spaces. The visitor center would be expanded to provide space for the ranger office, when Eastern National's operations expand into the existing ranger office. The bus drop-off and pickup would be at the visitor center and bus parking would be relocated to a new off-site facility shared with city, county, and state partners. The bus parking lot would be set aside for RV/trailer parking. Additional restrooms with drinking water would be placed either in the Arnold Barn or in a new building constructed in the Open Space/Recreation Zone located in the eastern side of the park near the Jackson Street and alley

*Lincoln Home - The Lincoln's expanded their house by adding a full second floor by 1856.*





## ALTERNATIVE FOUR

### OPTIMIZE PARK OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

### LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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DSC • 381 20015 • October 2006



## ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION: IMMERSION INTO 1860 – LINCOLN'S NEIGHBORHOOD AS HE KNEW IT

This alternative was eliminated from further consideration due to: the lack of documentation to guide accurate reconstruction consistent with National Park Service and Department of the Interior cultural resource policies; the excessive costs associated with a reconstruction program of this scale; and the potential adverse impacts on Eastern National operations in the park.

### DESIRED RESOURCE CONDITION

Under this alternative, missing elements of the 1860s neighborhood would be recreated through large-scale reconstruction throughout the Historic District Zone. The interior of these reconstructed buildings would be adaptively used, but the exterior would be restored to represent the historic period of the Lincoln-era neighborhood. The cultural landscape would be restored to 1860. The Stuve House would be restored on the exterior and adaptively used on the interior, but rather than taking responsibility for this directly, the NPS would seek out a private lessee for the house with strict exterior preservation requirements, to renovate the building for their use with a long term lease, so the lessee could recoup their investment in the building's rehabilitation. New curatorial space would be consolidated and leased on land adjacent to the park and maintenance operations would be consolidated and moved to a new building in the south portion of the Open Space/Recreation Zone. Development of modern (not reconstructed) facilities would be limited to: the new maintenance facility, a new bus pick-up space, and new restrooms in an area along Ninth Street. The Eastern National museum shop would be moved to a new location in one of the reconstructed buildings.

### DESIRED VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Reconstructed buildings would serve as a buffer against modern visual and auditory intrusions. Visitors would experience a comprehensive, large-scale living history program. Curriculum-based educational programming would include multi-day history camps. Some of the reconstructed buildings would house interpretive

displays, a new museum shop, and a new staging area for tours of the Lincoln Home. The current visitor center would not be expanded, but interior space for exhibits would increase by the amount currently occupied by the museum shop.

### APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT

Maintenance would be consolidated and moved to the southeast corner of the Open Space/Recreation Zone and space for curatorial operations would be leased on a site south of the new maintenance building and adjacent to the park boundary. Other administrative offices would remain where they are, in adaptively used historic houses. Buses would use the visitor center parking lot as a drop-off point, park off-site, and a new pickup site located in the Open Space/Recreation Zone. The current bus parking lot would be set aside for RV/trailer parking.

### THE NEXT STEPS

During the draft preliminary alternatives review period, three public meetings will be held at the park to provide the public with additional opportunities to have questions answered and to comment on the preliminary alternatives and the planning process. If you would like to have your questions answered before the public meetings occur, please contact Tom Thomas, Project Manager, at the address listed on the back page of this newsletter. After we have collected and analyzed all the comments, the planning team and park staff will select a preferred alternative and begin preparation of the complete General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS

Public input is important to the planning process. The planning team has scheduled three public open houses. Park staff will be available to discuss the planning process, answer your questions and listen to your suggestions. We hope to see you at one of the meetings listed below.

Wednesday – November 29, 2006  
2:00 PM – 4:00 PM and  
7:00 PM – 9:00 PM

Thursday – Thursday 30, 2006  
7:00 PM – 9:00 PM

All meetings will be held at:  
Lincoln Home NHS  
Visitor Center  
426 South Seventh Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1905

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
DENVER SERVICE CENTER – TOM THOMAS, DSC-P  
12795 WEST ALAMEDA PARKWAY  
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The Lincoln Museum  
200 E. Berry St., PO Box 7838  
Fort Wayne IN 46801-7838

## Lincoln Home National Historic Site Preliminary Alternatives Newsletter



### Planning Schedule

	Planning Activity	Dates	Public Involvement Opportunities
1	<b>Set the stage for planning</b> Reaffirm purpose and significance; determine issues and concerns.	Fall 2005 to Winter 2005	The public is invited to attend meetings and offer ideas using the options described in the box to the right.
2	<b>Develop Preliminary Alternatives: Identify a range of reasonable alternatives (we are here):</b> Identify a range of reasonable alternatives for the park's future.	Winter 2005 to Fall 2006	Provide comments on the initial alternatives by using a response form. Attend public meetings and provide comments.
3	<b>Prepare and publish Draft General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement:</b> Assess their effects, analyze public reactions, and select a preferred alternative. Prepare draft describing the management alternatives and impacts; distribute to the public.	Fall 2006 to Fall 2007	Provide written comments on the draft document. Attend public meetings and provide comments.
4	<b>Revise and publish Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement:</b> Analyze comments, prepare responses to comments, revise draft document, distribute to the public.	Fall 2007 to Fall 2008	
5	<b>Implement the approved plan:</b> Prepare and issue Record of Decision and implement plan as funding allows.	Winter 2009 and beyond	Stay involved throughout the implementation of the approved plan. Let the park know what you think.



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TO MAIL BACK, FOLD HERE AND TAPE BELOW (NO STAPLES, PLEASE)

Please affix your personal mailing label or print your name and address in the space provided below, then check the appropriate boxes that apply. Should you have any questions on the planning process, please call Tom Thomas at 303.969.2389 or e-mail him at [tom\\_thomas@nps.gov](mailto:tom_thomas@nps.gov).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization, if any: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Please add my name to the mailing list.
- ☐ I have provided my justification in or attached to this comment form; please withhold my name and/or address from the public record.
- ☐ Please note corrections to my name or address (attach mailing label if possible)
- ☐ Please remove my name from the mailing list.

Our practice is to make comments, including names, home addresses, home phone numbers, and email addresses of respondents available for public review. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their names and/or home addresses, etc., but if you wish us to consider withholding this information you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. In addition, you must present a rationale for withholding this information. This rationale must demonstrate that disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. Unsupported assertions will not meet this burden. In the absence of exceptional, documentable circumstances, this information will be released. We will always make submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives of or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

**Thank you for your interest in Lincoln Home National Historic Site!**

## Comment Form

Preliminary Alternatives Newsletter

Lincoln Home National Historic Site  
Illinois

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



Please provide us with feedback on the management alternatives for Lincoln Home National Historic Site. If you need more space, feel free to attach additional pages to this form. If you prefer, you may comment via e-mail at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov>. Select Lincoln Home from the drop down list and then select General Management Plan. **Please mail your response by December 29, 2006.** Thank you.

1. Do you think the range of alternatives is complete? Are there things we have missed or overlooked?

2. Are there modifications to the alternatives you would prefer to make?

3. Which alternative do you prefer? If you don't like any of the alternatives, please describe your preferred alternative.

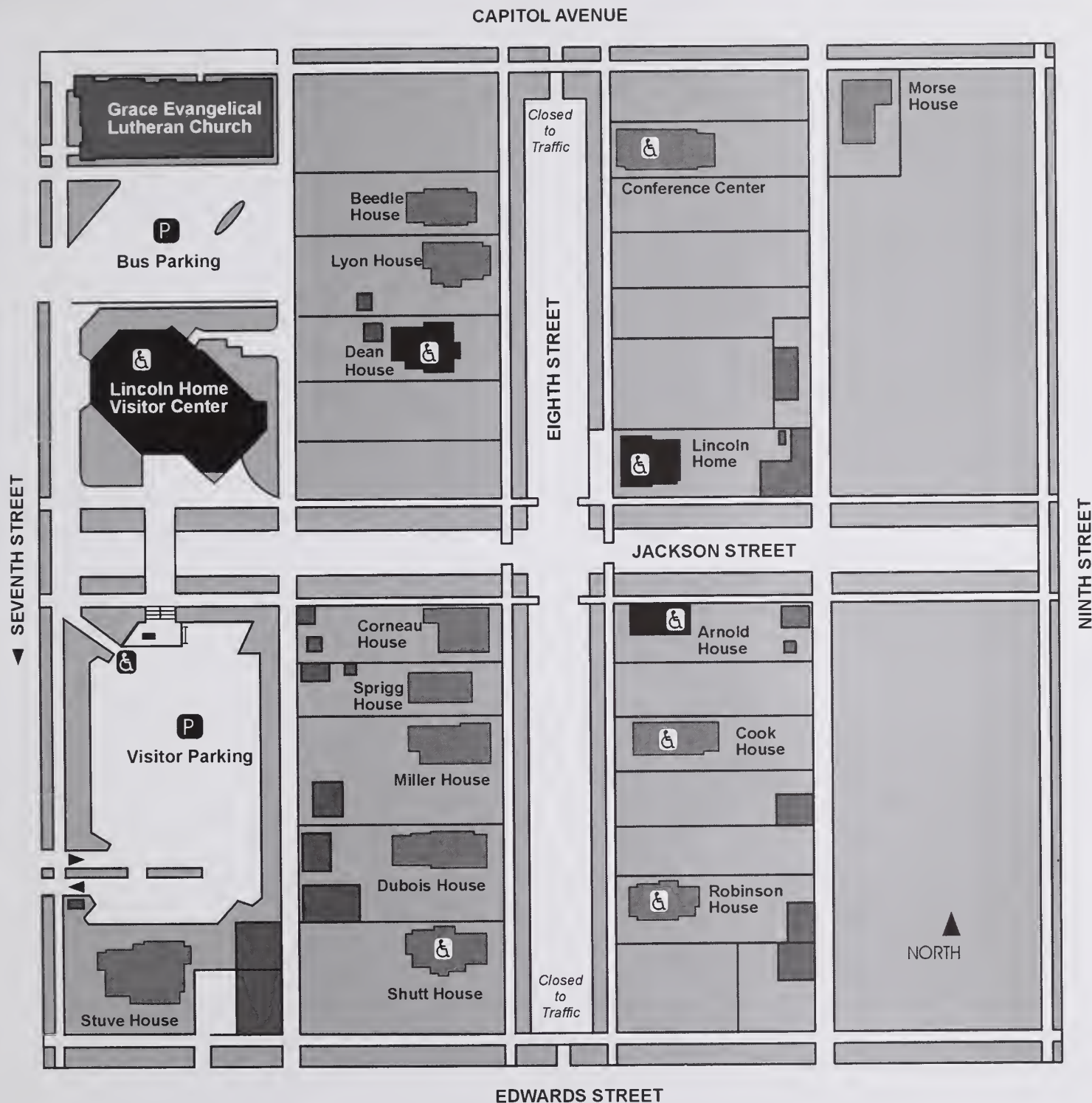
4. Are there any other comments or concerns that you would like to convey to the planning team?



# Lincoln Home

National Historic Site  
Illinois

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



Experience your America

# A VISIT TO THE LINCOLN NEIGHBORHOOD



## LINCOLN HOME TOURS

- FREE tour tickets are distributed at the Visitor Center on a first-come, first-served basis the day of the tour
- Please arrive at the home ten minutes before your tour time
- If you have a wheelchair, please advise the Visitor Center staff when you obtain a Lincoln Home ticket



## DEAN HOUSE EXHIBITS

*What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has*

- Located across Eighth Street from the Lincoln Home
- Exhibit on the Lincoln family's life in Springfield
- Tour is self-guided, free, and wheelchair accessible



## ARNOLD HOUSE EXHIBITS

*If These Walls Could Talk*

- Located across Jackson Street from the Lincoln Home
- Exhibit on historic preservation and Arnold House history
- Tour is self-guided, free, and wheelchair accessible



## VISITOR CENTER

- Restrooms
- Film 20 minute program *At Home with Mr. Lincoln*
- Museum Shop
- Springfield area information

## HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD

- The National Park Service is restoring the four-block neighborhood to its 1860s appearance. Each house has a wayside sign describing the Lincoln family's neighbors.

## ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

- wheelchairs for use within the Site
- accessible parking in the parking lot
- personal amplified listening devices on loan
- touchable plaster casts of Mr. Lincoln's face and hands
- film *At Home with Mr. Lincoln*

## SAFETY

- While visiting the Lincoln Home and the surrounding historic neighborhood, you will encounter conditions that were part of everyday life in the nineteenth century. Uneven and slippery boardwalks, walking surfaces with loose stones, and narrow staircases are part of the historic scene. Please watch your step to make your visit a safe one.



# Lincoln Home

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home National Historic Site



## Decorating the Home

Lincoln Sitting Room

The following information was compiled by the Architect, Curator, and Historian who oversaw the 1987 restoration of the Lincoln Home. Decorations within the Lincoln Home reflect as closely as possible, what the Home was believed to have looked like when Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860.

### Lincoln Home Floor Coverings

**Double Parlors:** Brussels carpeting, wool, burgundy. [Newbury Company, Inc., York Harbor, Maine]

**Sitting Room/Master Suite/Front Hallway:** Maple leaf ingrain, wool and cotton, red and green, geometric and floral design. [Family Heirloom Weavers, Red Lion, Pennsylvania]

**Dining Room/Guest Bedroom/Upper Hallway:** Geometric and floral ingrain; red, green and yellow. [Family Heirloom Weavers, Red Lion, Pennsylvania]

**Boys Bedroom/Hired Girl's Room:** Rag carpeting, wool blue with multicolor stripes. [Kathleen Smith, West Chesterfield, Massachusetts]

**Kitchen:** Green floorcloth (painted canvas.) [Good & Co., Amherst, New Hampshire]

### Addresses:

Family Heirloom Weavers  
125 O'San Lane  
Red Lion, PA 17356  
[www.familyheirloomweavers.com](http://www.familyheirloomweavers.com)

Good & Co. Floorcloth makers  
Salzburg Square  
Rt. 101  
Amherst, NH 03031

Newbury Company, Inc.  
PO Box 1005  
390 York Street  
York Harbor, ME 03911

Kathleen Smith  
Box 48  
West Chesterfield, MA 01084

### Lincoln Home Window Coverings

**Double Parlors:** Woven damask. Custom reproduction from original Lincoln drapery.

**Sitting Room/Dining Room:** Restoration Moire taffeta, wool and cotton.

**Master Suite:** "New Richmond" dimity, cotton.

**Boys Bedroom/Kitchen:** Sheer batiste, cotton.

**Guest Bedroom:** Venetian Blinds, wood, painted green.

### Draperies and curtains produced by:

Vintage Valences  
Beverly Hafemeister  
Box 43326  
Cincinnati, OH 45243

Devenco Products  
2688 E. Ponce De Leon Ave  
Decatur, GA 30030  
[www.shutterblinds.com](http://www.shutterblinds.com)

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**Paint Formulas****Lincoln Home Siding Color:**

Sherwin Williams Latex Super paint  
Sands of Time 6101  
Colorant oz 32 64 128  
B1 Black 26  
R2 Maroon 12  
Y3 Deep Gold 2  
Extra White 1 Gallon

**Lincoln Home Trim Color:**

Sherwin Williams Latex Gloss Super paint  
B1-5  
R2-15  
N1-6Y  
G1-2  
Y13-1+1  
Ultra Deep base

**Lincoln Home Shutter Color (Shutter Green):**

Industrial Enamel Gloss  
SW4072 Plus W1-10  
Y3-44  
R2-8  
G1-16  
B1-4

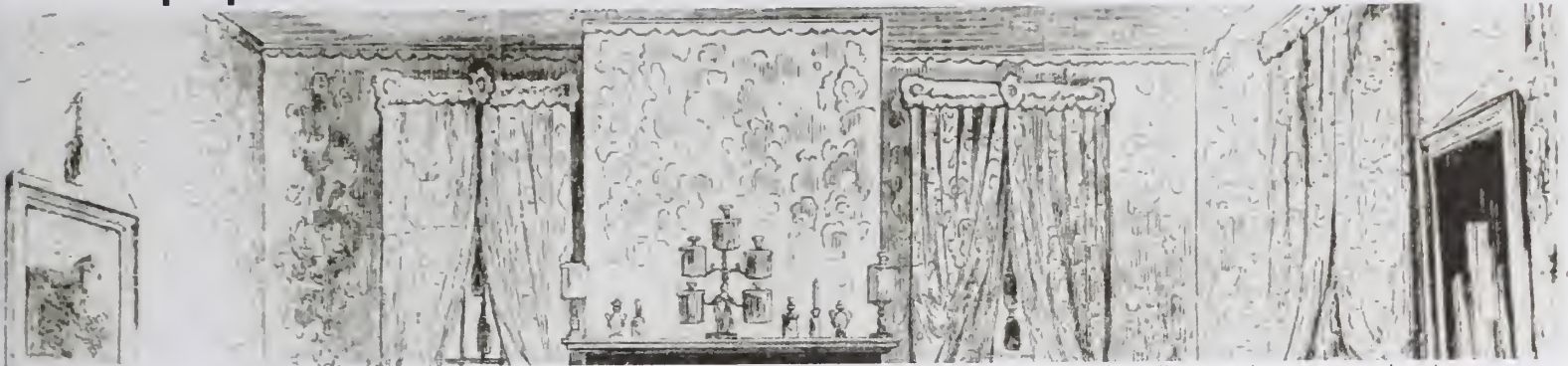
**Lincoln Home Porch Color:**

Sherwin Williams Industrial Enamel  
Base B54 T 104  
B1-4Y32  
Y3-2Y20  
R2-12  
W1-2Y  
P1-16  
G1-10





## Wallpaper in the Lincoln Home



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper drawing

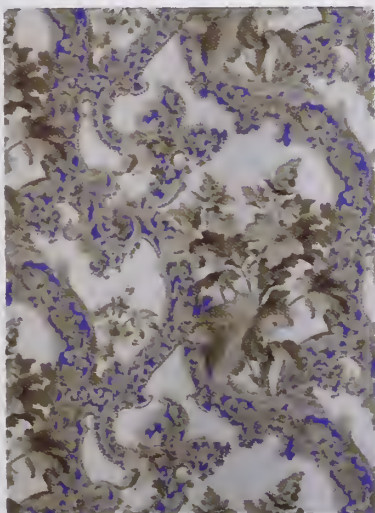
When the Lincoln Home was restored in 1987-88, research was conducted to find the most accurate look for the rooms, including the wallpaper. With the exception of the Lincoln bedroom, original wallcoverings were not found on the walls, so researchers looked to two documents, a photograph taken of the back parlor on the day of Lincoln's funeral in 1865, and the drawings from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, for clues.

### Early Wallpaper

In the 1700s and early 1800s, wallpaper was printed using sections of paper pasted together, laid flat on tables and painted with a ground color. Wooden blocks were then used to print the pattern - one block for each color and part of the pattern, like a stencil in reverse. French, Chinese, and

English wallpapers were popular, although Chinese papers were not available until after the Revolutionary War. American papers generally had simple designs or stripes with one or two colors and were considered "common papers."

### Paper changes in America



Pattern in Lincoln Bedroom

In 1799, a machine was invented to produce continuous rolls of paper. By 1839 cylindrical printing was available, which allowed patterns to be cut on a cylinder and rolled over the wallpaper instead of using wood blocks to stamp a pattern on the paper. Machine printed wallpaper then became the norm instead of the exception in middle and upper class homes like the Lincoln Home.

Machine production of wallpaper had an impact on the product itself as well as on the appearance of American interiors. The circumference of the printing roller restricted the size of the repeat, and because the colors were thinner in machine printing, the designs possessed a

different visual effect. In addition, because paper width became standardized, and machines could produce greater quantities of wallpaper, decorating with wallpaper became less expensive. The latest styles were as readily available to consumers in rural county stores as they were in the large wallpaper warehouses in urban areas.

Books and magazines, including Andrew Jackson Downing's *Victorian Cottage Residences* (published in 1842), promoted the use of wallpapers and suggested colors and patterns for certain rooms. By the middle of the nineteenth century, most patterns were French imports or copies of French styles.

## Reproduction Wallpapers in the Lincoln Home

### *Front Hall*

**Paper:** "Stanton House Back Bedroom", 1850-60, American, from Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Seneca Falls, NY. Reproduced by Scalamandre' (New York)  
**Border:** "Stanton House Back Bedroom"-green, 1850-60, American, see above for source.

### *Parlors*

**Paper:** "Lincoln's Parlor", 1850-60, French, from Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Reproduced by Mt. Diablo Prints (Benicia, CA)  
**Border:** "Locust Grove", 1850-60, English, from Young-Morse House, Poughkeepsie, NY. Reproduced by Scalamandre' (New York)

### *Dining Room*

**Paper:** "Gallier House Parlor", 1840-50, French, from Waterhouse archives.  
Reproduced by Waterhouse Wallhangings (Boston)  
**Border:** "Locust Grove", see Parlor border for source

### *Sitting Room*

**Paper:** "Russian Bishop's House-Guest Room", ca. 1842, from Russian Bishop's House, Sitka, AK. Reproduced by Scalamandre' (New York)  
**Border:** "Russian Bishop's House-Guest Room", see above for source.

### *Guest Room*

**Paper:** "Russian Bishop's House-Study", 1850-60, American, see Sitting Room for source.  
**Border:** "Rope", 1850-60, English or American, from Victorian Society in America. Reproduced by Schumacher (New York)

### *Lincoln Rooms*

**Paper:** "Lincoln's Bedroom", 1850-60, French, from Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Reproduced by Mt. Diablo Prints (Benicia, CA)  
**Border:** "Stanton House Back Bedroom border"-blue (custom color), see Front Hall for source.

### *Boy's Room*

**Paper:** "Grevenberg Lattice" (custom color), ca. 1860, American, from Grevenberg House, Franklin, LA. Reproduced by Mt. Diablo Prints (Benicia, CA)  
**Border:** "Locust Grove" (top ½ only), see Parlor border for source.

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## Company Information

### Scalamandre'

<http://www.buyhomefurnishings.com>

### Mt. Diablo Prints

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Great Republican Rally at Lincoln's Home  
Springfield, Illinois  
August 8, 1860



Reenactment of the Great Republican Rally  
at Lincoln's Home Springfield, Illinois  
October 8, 2005



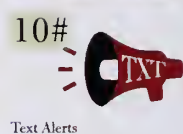
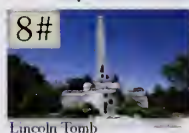


Historylink

Cell Phone  
*Audio Tour*  
for Springfield-area sites



Call (217) 213-3003



Enter '11' followed by the # key at any time to hear a summary of system options.

Press the \* key during message playback to receive a text message of location operating hours.

No charge to listen -- just your airtime!\*

### Here's what to do:

1. Using your cell phone, dial (217) 213-3003
2. Enter the prompt number followed by the # key
3. Enjoy the tour
4. Tell us what you think! Enter '0' followed by the # key to record a personal response to our audio tour

Use of cell phone is not permitted while inside some locations, please respect the policy of each historic site.

\*No charge to listen, but charges from your cell phone company may apply. Check with your service provider for details.

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Lincoln Home  
National Historic Site



# Historylink

## Cell Phone *Audio Tour*

of Lincoln's 1860 neighborhood



Call (217) 213-3003



Lincoln Home



Cook House



Jenkins Lot Wayside



Shutt House



Dubois House



Sprigg House



Burch Lot



Dean House



Beedle House



Remann Lot



Worthen Lot

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Enter "500" followed by the # key at any time to listen to a menu of Lincoln's 1860 Neighborhood tour stops.

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Historylink

# Cell Phone *Audio Tour*

of Lincoln's 1860 neighborhood  
& visitor center



LOOKING FOR  
LINCOLN



Call (217) 213-3003

## Visitor Center



Lincoln's Springfield  
501#



Family Life  
502#



Lincoln's Election  
503#



Lincoln's Legacy  
504#

## Lincoln Neighborhood



Lincoln Home  
5#



Cook House  
50#



Jenkins Wayside  
51#



Shutt House  
52#



Dubois House  
53#



Sprigg House  
54#



Burch Lot  
55#



Dean House  
56#



Beedle House  
57#



Remann Lot  
58#



Worthen Lot  
59#



### Here's what to do:

1. Using your cell phone, dial (217) 213-3003
2. Enter the prompt number followed by the # key
3. Enjoy the tour!
4. Tell us what you think! Enter '0' followed by the # key to record a personal response to the audio tour

Use of cell phone is not permitted while inside some locations, please respect the policy of each historic site.

Enter '11' followed by the # key at any time to hear a summary of options. Press the \* key during message playback to receive a text message of location operating hours.

No charge to listen -- just your airtime!\*





## Learn more about Lincoln by learning about his neighbors. SMART!

Visit the Lincoln home neighborhood and scan this "QR code"\* with a smart phone camera to launch a fascinating multi media program about Lincoln's neighbors.



QR Code



smart phone narrator

See the map on the following page or scan the "QR" code above to begin your "smart" neighborhood tour.

*\*QR code readers are included with many newer smart phones. They are also available on iTunes (<http://www.apple.com/itunes/>); Android Market (<https://market.android.com/>); and other web sites devoted to the distribution of apps.*



No Smart Phone? No Problem  
This information is available online at  
<http://lincolnhome.dcl.niu.edu>





# The Lincoln Neighborhood — 1860

Lincoln Home National Historic Site



## The Lincoln Neighborhood — Today

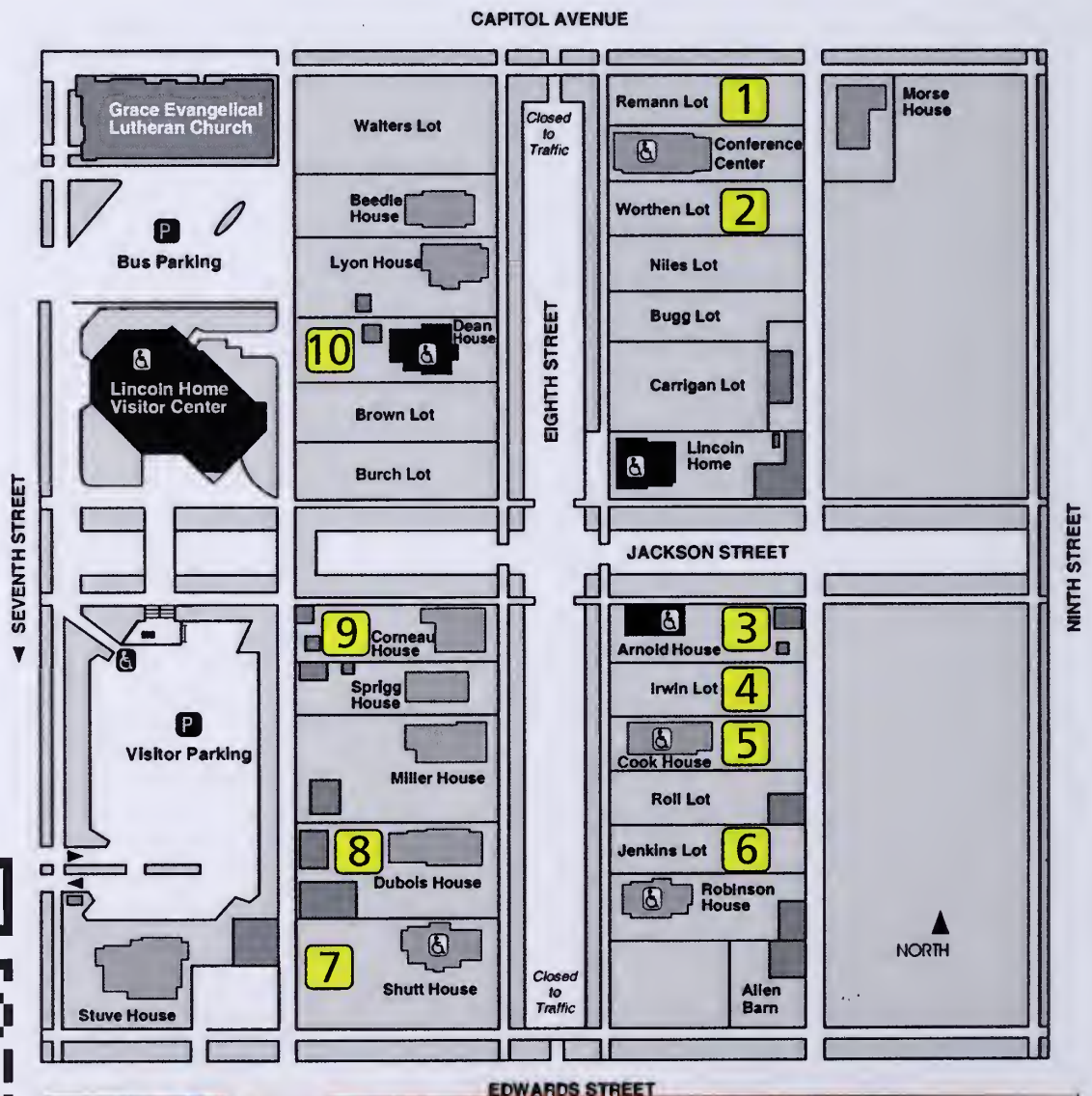
To learn more about the Lincoln neighborhood, locate where the neighbors listed below lived using the map at the right.

Then scan the "QR code" below with a smart phone and listen to the stories of:

1. Mary Remann
2. Amos Worthen
3. Francis Springer
4. Jared Irwin
5. Robert Reid Kalley
6. Jameson Jenkins
7. Mason Brayman
8. Jessie Dubois
9. Charles Corneau
10. Harriet Dean



QR Code







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## Lincoln-era garden started with heirloom seeds

By TIM LANDIS  
THE STATE JOURNAL-REGISTER  
Posted Jul 29, 2009 @ 11:30 PM

A Lincoln-era backyard garden doesn't look all that different from its modern counterpart. The seeds are just a lot older.

An heirloom garden that was opened this week at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site includes sweet corn, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, beans, grapes, herbs and flowers common to a mid-19th-century plot.

But it started with "heirloom" seeds — 50 years or older — that had to be ordered from specialty companies, said park guide Michael McPeck, who is coordinating the program as part of the 200th anniversary celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birth.

It also meant no high-tech fertilizers (horse manure will do) or pesticides, though some allowance was made for Japanese beetles.

"If you had a garden, this is what you would have had in it," McPeck said of the garden, located behind the Harriet Dean house.

More than 40 volunteers from the Christian County Master Gardeners, Sangamon and Menard County Master Gardeners, and the Springfield Civic Garden Club are helping care for the garden. Boy Scout Troop 32 of St. Agnes Parish in Springfield installed a fence and grape arbor, and Taylorville High School botany students helped start the seeds.

But as with any display at the park, historic documentation was required.

Staff members from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library turned up an article by local editor and Lincoln friend Simeon Francis describing the gardening habits of Springfield residents of the era.

Francis "was involved in the local horticulture industry. We also found a lot of ads from him for seeds for sale," said McPeck.

McPeck said researchers could document only one year when Lincoln had a garden.

"He was upper middle-class and was able to buy his vegetables," said McPeck.

Tending a mid-19th-century garden isn't all that different from tending a 21st-century version, said Bharati Jhaveri, one of the volunteer master gardeners on the project.

"You get the seeds in the ground, and you just never know what you'll get," she said.

Tim Landis can be reached at 788-1536.

#### **Want to go?**

\*The Living History Heirloom Garden is behind the Harriet Dean house at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Admission to the site is free.

\*Volunteers will be available to answer questions from noon to 4 p.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday through Sept. 6.

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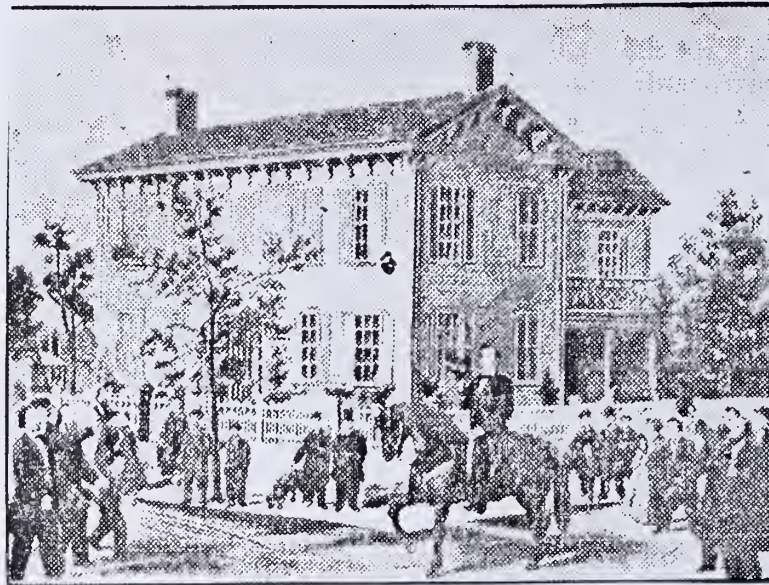
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THE LINCOLN RESIDENCE.

## Welcome to Lincoln After Douglas Debate



Quite a number of friends and political followers gathered at the Lincoln home to welcome him following his return from one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The picture shows Lincoln seated on Old Robin.





Lincoln Homestead



LINCOLN'S HOME IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.



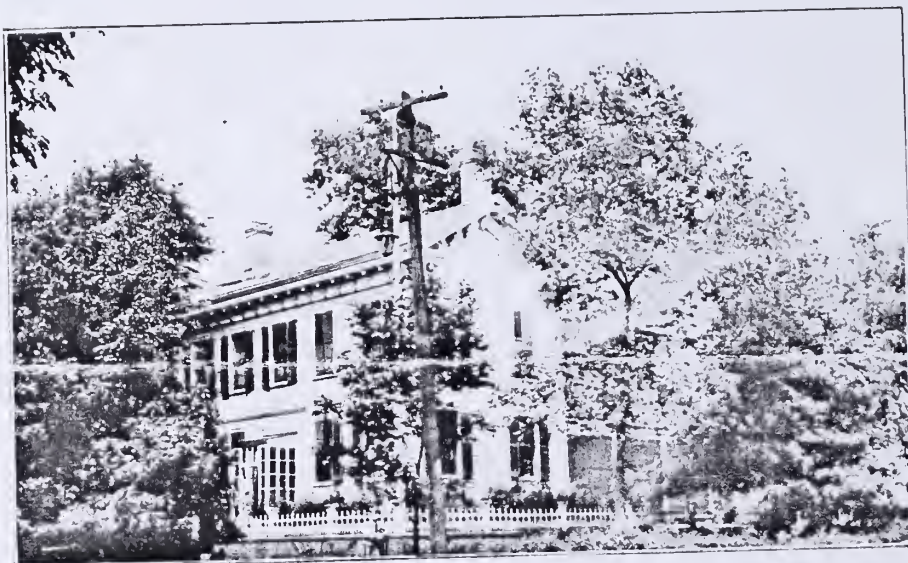
HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OLDROYD



Most Springfieldians are familiar with the history of the Lincoln home at 8th and Jackson, and certainly with its general appearance as a two-story dwelling. But when Mr. Lincoln acquired it from Rev. Charles Dresser in 1844, it was a plain, old-fashioned frame house a story and a half in height, albeit of excellent construction. No photograph of it in its original form is known to have been taken, but this artist's drawing by E. O. Fay is generally accepted as true to description. When it was built—in 1839—it was regarded as one of the pretentious residences of Springfield, and located on the outskirts of the town. The house was raised to two stories in 1856, and this tale of a surprise put over on her husband by Mrs. Lincoln was widely circulated in that connection: In the early days lawyers "on the circuit" went from one county to another on horseback, a journey often requiring several weeks. On returning from one of those trips, late one night, Mr. Lincoln dismounted at the familiar corner and then turned to go into

the house, but stopped—for a perfectly unknown structure was before him. Surprised, and thinking there must be some mistake, he knocked at a neighbor's door. The family had retired, and so called out: "Who's there?" "Abe Lincoln," was the reply. "I am looking for my house. I thought it was across the way, but now there's a two-story house in its place. I think I must be lost." The neighbors then explained that Mrs. Lincoln had added another story during his absence. And Mr. Lincoln laughed and went to his remodeled house. . . . A good story, but probably "folk lore," or possibly originating with Mr. Lincoln himself and reflecting his own vivid humor and imagination—since the remodeling job cost \$1,300, almost as much as the original house, and would have required much more time than the story implied.



HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1844-1861  
(THE ONLY HOME LINCOLN EVER OWNED)

430 SOUTH 8TH STREET  
(COR. JACKSON ST.)  
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



## THE LINCOLN HOMESTEAD IN SPRINGFIELD

**A** BRAHAM LINCOLN bought the only house he ever owned on May 2, 1844, and paid \$1,500 for it to Rev. Charles Dresser, the Episcopal minister who officiated a year and a half before at the wedding which made Miss Mary Todd of Kentucky the bride of Mr. Lincoln. The house is still standing in Springfield, on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. It is now the property of the State of Illinois, having been transferred by Robert T. Lincoln in order that the historic structure might be preserved for coming generations.

It is an old-fashioned, unpretentious house of twelve rooms, its lines severely plain. As originally built by Mr. Dresser in 1839 it was a story and a half in height. The frame and floors are of sturdy oak, the lathing of hand-split hickory and the doors, door frames, window frames and weather-boarding of black walnut. In the construction the few nails used were hand wrought. Nails in those days were not turned out by millions as they are now. In their stead wooden pegs were used wherever practicable. The Lincoln home is a good illustration of economy in nails. It also is an object lesson in the efficacy of wooden pegs as a factor in house construction.

When Mr. Lincoln took his bride to the new home it was on the outskirts of Springfield and in no fashionable quarter. Since then Springfield has been built up for a mile or more around it. The capitol is six blocks away and the business district seems only a few steps off.

Mrs. Lincoln had not lived long in the Eighth street home before she conceived the notion that the house should be enlarged. She thought it should be converted into a structure with two full stories. While Mr. Lincoln was on one of his campaigning tours for Congress she undertook the change. When Mr. Lincoln returned to Springfield, according to one writer, he affected great surprise at the transformation that had been worked during his absence. Meeting a friend on the street he asked to be directed to his home, remarking with a sly smile that he could not find it for some reason.

With the exception of the repairs necessary to keep the place from falling into decay the Lincoln home stands today as it stood when Mr. Lincoln left it in February, 1861, to go to Washington for his inauguration as President. After that raw, snowy morning his eyes never again rested on the house where his three younger children were born and where one of them died in infancy.

Standing near the house is an elm tree which Mr. Lincoln planted shortly after he bought the place. The lot is elevated a few feet above the adjoining sidewalk and five stone steps lead up to it. Part way about it is a brick retaining wall, built up straightway from the inner line of the sidewalk.

For twenty years or more after Mr. Lincoln left it the house was occupied by tenants, who seemed to feel little sentimental interest in its care. In 1883 O. H. Oldroyd became a resident and installed a large and interesting collection of relics of the martyred President. In 1887, when the state acquired title to the house, Mr. Oldroyd was made custodian and the public was admitted free. In 1893 he removed his collection of relics to Washington, and Albert S. Edwards, a relative of Mrs. Lincoln, became custodian. He has on exhibition in the homestead many mementoes interesting to the public.

4. This house in  
Springfield, Ill.,  
is the only home  
Lincoln ever  
owned. He and  
his family lived  
here seventeen  
years. In 1887  
Lincoln's eldest  
son, Robert, pre-  
sented the house  
to the state



PHOTOGRAPHS FROM  
MARTHA E. BONHAM



# LINCOLN'S HOME.

## Modest House of Great Interest.

A Visit to the Place Made Sacred as Having Been for Years the Dwelling Which Sheltered "Uncle Abe" and His Family—Interesting Story of This Historic Home and the Relics it Contains—The Mecca for a Great Many Visitors Each Year.

[Written for the Saturday Globe by Alice B. McMurray.]

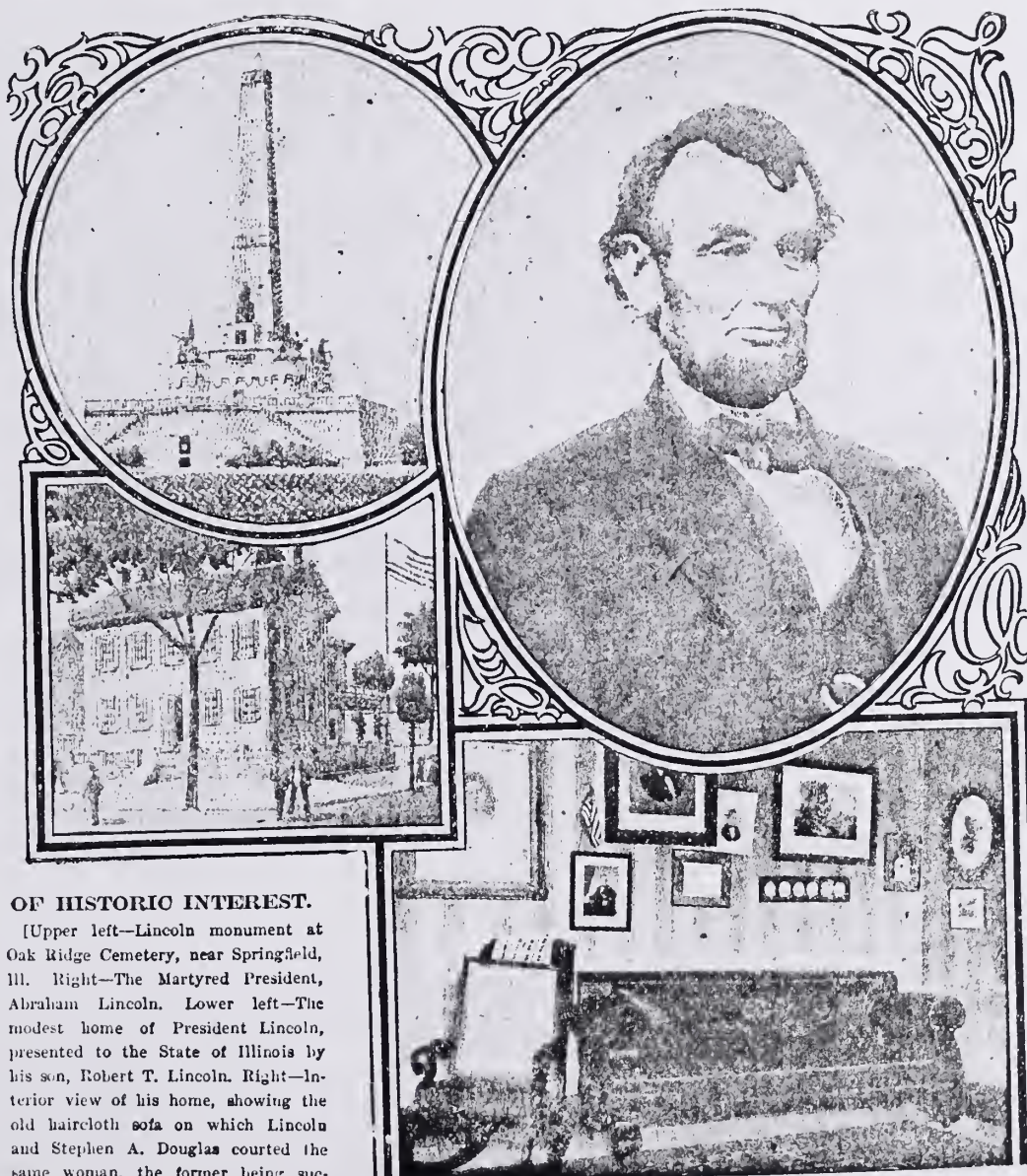
**E**VERY State in our Union has within its borders some places of special interest to travelers. Massachusetts has Bunker Hill Monument and Faneuil Hall; Pennsylvania has Independence Hall and old Liberty Bell; California has the old Spanish Mission; Texas, The Alamo, and among them all Illinois has her full share, chief among which are the Lincoln Monument and the only home ever owned by our great Martyr President. Both of these are located in Springfield, the State capital, and are visited by thousands of tourists every year.

The Lincoln Monument, at Oak Ridge Cemetery, one mile north of the city, is more widely known than the home, but in some respects the latter place is the more interesting of the two. It was here that the great man lived, here his children were born, and from this house he went to Washington, there to live a life of self-sacrifice and to receive, at last, a crown of martyrdom.

It was my pleasure, some time since, to visit this historic place. The house is 72 years old and is the property of the State of Illinois, having been given to it by Robert T. Lincoln, the sole remaining heir, in July, 1887. By the terms of the deed the State is to keep the house in good repair until time has destroyed forever the famous wooden structure. When it has fallen into decay the naked land is to revert to the lawful heirs of Robert Lincoln. As the house is built of oak and walnut, and is constantly repaired, it will be many years before the State loses one of her most valued pos-

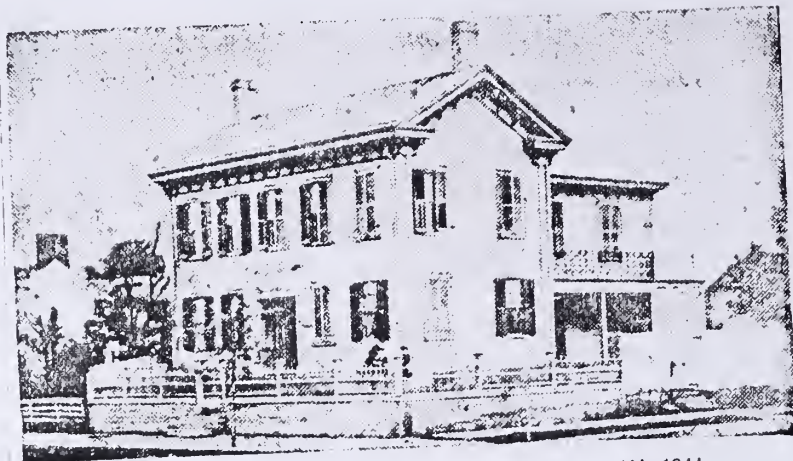
ses. Lover this is the most interesting room in the building, and he lingers a moment before passing into the dining-room.

The most interesting object here is the long table in the center of the room on which Mr. Lincoln and his bride ate their wedding supper, November 2, 1842. In one corner stands a large old-fashioned sideboard, on which the wedding cake was placed until needed. Mr. Edwards is the only surviving person of the 40 guests who attended the wedding, which was celebrated at his mother's house. As he was only 3 years old at the time he cannot give



### OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

[Upper left—Lincoln monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Ill. Right—The Martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. Lower left—The modest home of President Lincoln, presented to the State of Illinois by his son, Robert T. Lincoln. Right—Interior view of his home, showing the old haircloth sofa on which Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas courted the same woman, the former being successful; also old chair in which Lincoln rocked his babies to sleep.]



LINCOLN'S SPRINGFIELD HOME BOUGHT IN 1844.

This picture of the Lincoln Springfield home was made after Mr. Lincoln's nomination in 1860 and was given to the author by Mr. Isaac Diller, still a resident of Springfield. Isaac was a playfellow of Willie and Tad Lincoln, living only a block away. He heard that a picture was to be taken and hurried over to be in it. A wagon rattling down the street behind him made him turn his head at the critical moment so that only his feet show in the picture.





THE LINCOLN HOME a mecca for tourists and all visitors to the city.

(Photo by Neef)

# MRS. MARY EDWARDS BROWN WILL LEAVE LINCOLN HOME ON MONDAY; TO TAKE MOST OF FURNISHINGS

From the Lincoln homestead on South Eighth street, where she has lived for the past twenty-eight years, and of which she has been custodian for the past six years, Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown will take with her most of the furniture, which is her property, when her resignation is effective Monday evening. Succeeding Mrs. Brown as custodian will be Miss Virginia Stuart Brown of Chicago.

Mrs. Brown will not leave Springfield immediately, but will spend a few weeks as the guest of Mrs. Frederick N. Morgan, 1303 South Sixth street. She will then go to Elizabeth, N. J., to visit with her son, Mrs. Brown, who declares that she loves Springfield, and that this is the only place where she would be satisfied, plans to furnish a Lincoln home of her own when she returns. It will not, however, be open to the public, since it is a tax on anyone to receive from fifty to two hundred visitors every day of the year, as Mrs. Brown did at the homestead.

## Stored at Bank.

Eighty crates of furniture have been stored by Mrs. Brown, while deposited in one of the local banks is a huge trunk containing such personal articles as letters written and received by Lincoln, newspapers dated from the time of his election as president until his assassination and death, and a collection of jewelry of all kinds which belonged to Mrs. Lincoln.

A huge mirror, a whatnot and a small table, which were in the Ninian W. Edwards home, where Lincoln spent a great deal of his time, were presented to the state by Mrs. Brown, and will remain in the home. Another piece of furniture which was formerly in the Edwards home, but which Mrs. Brown will retain, is a sideboard which bore the tray which held Lincoln's wedding cake.

## Loaned to State.

The sofa, upon which Lincoln courted his wife; a combination book case and desk which was in his law office, the candelabra which were on the parlor mantle of the Lincoln home here, some famous portraits which were the property of Mr. and Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, and a number of pendants were loaned temporarily to the State Historical Society.

A beautiful old set of rosewood, which was in the house in which Lincoln was married, and which has stood for many years in Lincoln's bedroom at the homestead, has been offered to the managers of the Abraham Lincoln hotel.

In an interview Mrs. Brown explained that the vast majority of the original furniture that was in Lincoln's home here was bought by the Tildens when Lincoln left for the

white house. The Tildens resided in the homestead until after the civil war, and then went to Chicago, where the furniture was burned in the Chicago fire. The Tildens were very patriotic, according to Mrs. Brown, and during their residence here planted some morning glory seeds by the porch on the south side of the house. One morning they were awakened by shouting and in the street was a troop of soldiers cheering, giving the following words of explanation: "Even the ground is patriotic; the morning glories are red, white and blue." "To this day," declares Mrs. Brown, "the morning glories still come up in that famous color combination."

Miss Virginia Brown, who is a granddaughter of John Todd Stuart, the first law partner of Lincoln, possesses a large supply of furniture of the period which was in her grandfather's home, as well as many articles which were directly associated with Lincoln, so that the interior appearance of the home will not be detracted from. At present the home is undergoing a thorough cleaning, so that everything will be in readiness when the new custodian assumes her charge.



## ILL. STATE AFFAIRS

# LINCOLN HOMESTEAD SCENE OF DELIGHTFUL LINCOLN MEETING OF SPRINGFIELD WOMAN'S CLUB

Lincoln Homestead was the setting for a unique and charming program Saturday afternoon when the Over the Teacups department of the Springfield Woman's club held a Lincoln meeting there.

A bit of real atmosphere was transported to the home in the quaint, old-fashioned costumes worn by the performers and by the women who served tea at the meeting's close. The history of each costume added to its charm.

Mrs. Roy Ide, president of the club, presided and announced the coming club meetings, including an Americanization program to be held at the Centennial building on the 21st. Miss Virginia Brown was in charge of the program, and she gave a brief history of the home, which she described as having been built in 1839 by Dr. John Dresser, an Episcopal rector, who later united in marriage Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd.

The home was bought from Dr. Dresser, and Lincoln lived in it until he moved to Washington, D. C. Eighty per cent of the original lumber is said to be in the building. Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber gave a short talk.

A delightful performance was given by Miss Diamond Vadakin, soprano, with Mrs. J. H. Holbrook at the quaint old melodeon, which was placed in the homestead for this event. Both wore period costumes of the loveliest variety, and their music was greatly enjoyed. Miss Vadakin's numbers included the following:

Swanee River.

After the Battle.

Oh! Susanna.

Old Black Joe.

Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes.

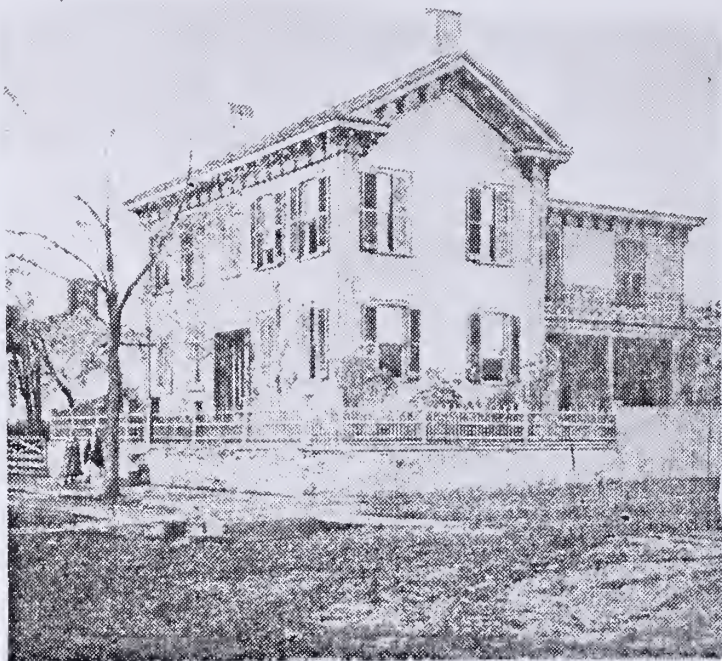
Old Kentucky Home.

Miss Brown presented the ladies in Lincoln costume, and their gowns brought forth expressions of admiration and interest. All wore gowns which were handed down from the families of Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln.

Miss Helen Donaldson wore a quaint bouffant gown which was worn by Mrs. Lincoln at the white house. Miss Donaldson is a granddaughter of Mrs. Grimsley, who was one of Mrs. Lincoln's bridesmaids. Mrs. H. T. Morrison wore a gown and bonnet, the property of Mrs. Logan. Others in the old fashioned frocks were Mrs. Wirt Edwards, Mrs. Hay Brown, Miss Betty Butler and Miss Frances Patteson.

Mrs. Henry Abels was in charge of the tea, and Mrs. Roy Ide and Mrs. H. T. Morrison poured. The Formosa Oo Long tea served was a gift to Mrs. Ide in her capacity as

president of the club, from the Formosa government.

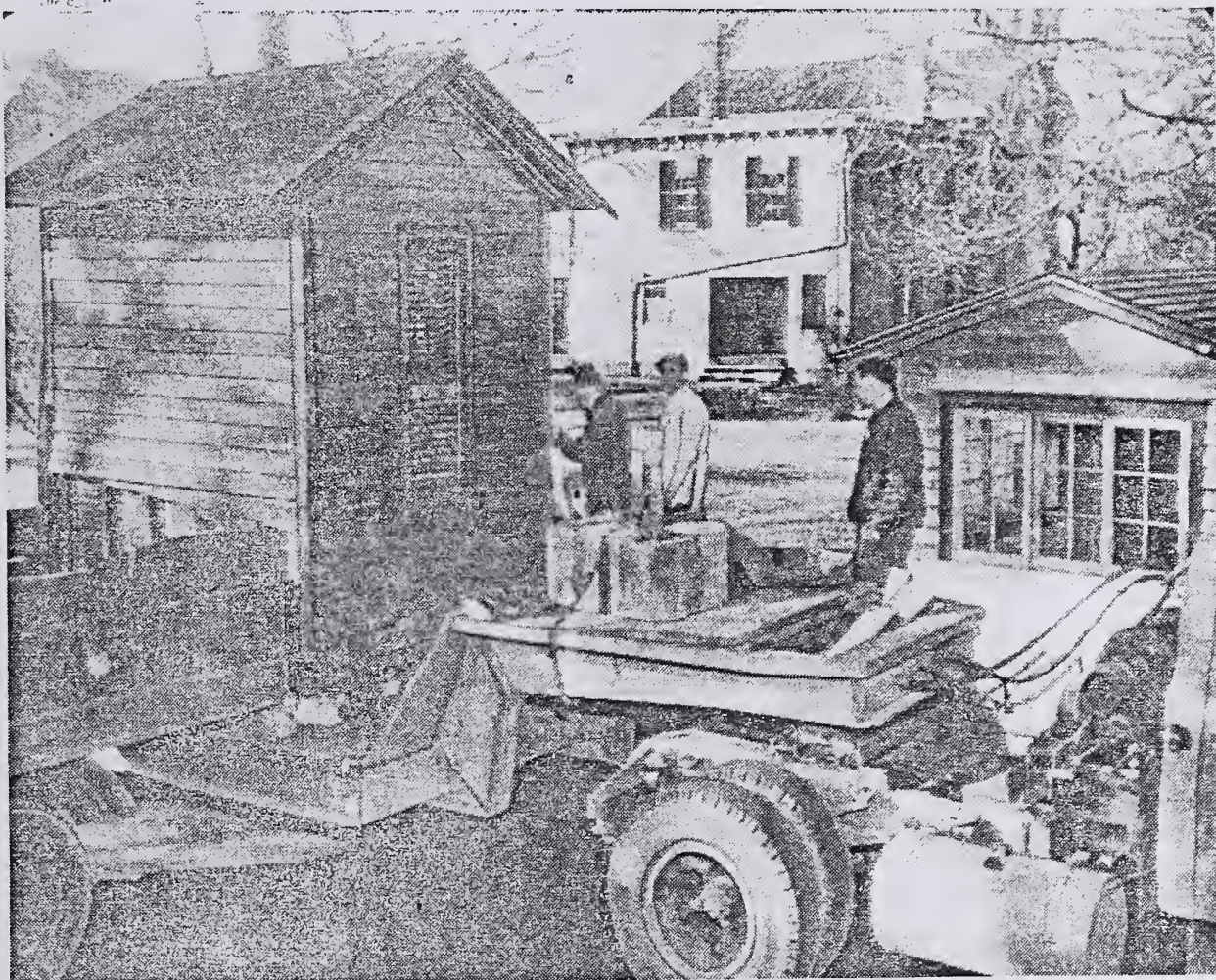


(Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Louise B. Stericker)

### THE LINCOLN HOME ON A QUIET AFTERNOON IN 1870—

This old stereoscopic picture of the Lincoln Home, taken in the Spring of 1870, shows it as it appeared only a decade away from the period of the Lincoln occupancy. Therefore, it looked practically the same as when the Lincolns lived there. As will be noted, the high board fence extending to the rear, on Jackson Street, was still there—likewise the bushes on that side of the house. The streets were still unpaved and "apron" walks still extended out from the sidewalks. Two ladies wearing the familiar hoopskirts of the period are standing by the front steps. The residence was occupied at that time by George H. Harlow, then Assistant Secretary of State, who later served two terms as Secretary of State. Dr. Thomas W. Dresser, one of Springfield's early physicians and surgeons, built the house in 1839 and lived in it until Mr. Lincoln acquired it in 1844. It was then a one-story-and-a-half affair, but in 1856, while Mr. Lincoln was in Washington attending Congress, Mrs. Lincoln had the second story completed, much to her husband's surprise when he returned, although the change probably had been contemplated. This was the only home that Mr. Lincoln ever owned, and the family lived there from 1844 until they departed for Washington in February of 1861—never to return. It is said that after the war ended, President and Mrs. Lincoln looked forward to returning to Springfield and resuming their quiet life here, and had actually planned to do so. During one year—1847—when Mrs. Lincoln accompanied her husband to Washington when he was a Congressman, the house was rented to one Cornelius Ludlam, a carpenter. And while they were living at the White House, 1861-1865, it was leased to Lucian A. Tilton, president of the Great Western Railroad, who occupied it until 1869. George H. Harlow, as before mentioned, was living there in 1870. Dr. Gustav Wendlandt rented it a few years later, followed by Capt. Osborn H. Oldroyd in 1883. Robert T. Lincoln deeded the property in 1887 to a board of trustees, to be held in perpetuity for the State. Capt. Oldroyd remained as the first custodian until removed by Governor Altgeld in 1893. The custodians since that date have been Herman Hofferkamp (1893-1897), Albert S. Edwards (1897-1917), Mrs. Albert S. Edwards (1915-1918), Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown (1918-1924), and Miss Virginia Stuart Brown since 1924.





[United Press Telephoto]

Workmen in Springfield, Ill., unload a 107-year-old outhouse at the rear of the Abraham Lincoln home, shown in background, as part of project of restoring the property. The outhouse was located at home of a friend of Lincoln.





**PICTURESQUE RELIC** of Abraham Lincoln is a 107-year-old privy being unloaded by workers at the rear of the Lincoln home in Springfield, Ill. It's part of a project to restore the Lincoln property as it was when the 16th president lived there. The privy was donated by the descendant of an Oakland, Ill., doctor and friend of Lincoln at whose home the privy was located.

(UP Telephoto)



# Lincoln gave deed to lot and \$1,500 for residence

By CARL LANDRUM

On May 3, 1844, Abraham Lincoln paid \$1,500 in cash and the deed to a lot on Adams street in Springfield for the one and a half-story brown frame house on the corner of Eighth and Jackson in the state capital. He bought the property from the Rev. Charles Dresser, who had married Lincoln and Mary Todd on Nov. 4, 1842. This was to be the only house that the martyred Civil war president would ever own. He hoped that when his job was done in Washington he would be able to return to Springfield and live in the house the rest of his life, but it was not to be.

The house was put up by Dresser, although the work may have been by his brother, in 1839. Wooden pegs and square nails were used and it was built to last. The front part of the house consisted of two rooms, each 16 x 20 feet on either side of the 6½ x 17-foot hall. A stairway led to two one half story rooms on the second floor. The rear part of the house was only one story.

On Oct. 23, 1847, Lincoln leased the house to Cornelius

Landrum of Jacksonville for one year for \$90, with the reservation that the Lincolns could store their furniture in one up stairs room while they were in Washington. In the 1846 election Lincoln had won a seat in the house of representatives and planned to take his family with him to Washington. When his term expired on April 2, 1849, they returned to Springfield.

In the spring of 1850 Mrs. Lincoln had a local contractor start minor improvements, including a front fence set on a brick foundation. Then in April, 1856, the house was enlarged by having the roof raised, giving them two full stories with rooms added in the back. The Lincolns spent their last year in the house in 1860.

The Republican convention was held in Chicago in May of 1860 and Lincoln won the nomination for president on the third ballot. That night a torch-light procession was held in Springfield, starting at the state house and moving with the booming of the arsenal cannon, to the house at Eighth and Jackson. Here Lincoln greeted the crowd on the steps and acknowledged the tribute.

The next evening the official committee arrived from Chicago, complete with a band from Philadelphia, and, trailed by half the town, marched to the Lincoln house. Lincoln heard the news in his front parlor and introduced the men to Mrs. Lincoln.

• • •

A sale of the Lincoln furniture and household effects was advertised for Feb. 9, 1861, and what wasn't sold was distributed among the Lincolns' friends. On the last day they lived in the house a grand levee or reception was held by the Lincolns and thousands thronged to the little frame house to shake the hand of the president-elect. The Lincolns moved into the Chenery House until they left on Feb. 11 for Washington. It was the day before Lincoln's 52nd birthday and a day to be remembered by everyone.

Lincoln leased the property for \$350 a year to a Lucian Tilton, president of the Great Western railroad (later the Wabash), and Tilton purchased some of the furniture. The Tiltons lived there until 1869 when they moved to Chicago. When their house was destroyed by the great Chicago fire of 1871, the Lincoln items were lost forever.

After Lincoln's death Mrs. Lincoln continued to own the house, which she rented out until her death in 1882. From 1869 to 1880 the house was occupied by George Harlow, private secretary to Gov. Richard J. Oglesby; after that Dr. G. Wondlandt lived there for three years.

After Mrs. Lincoln's death Robert Todd Lincoln inherited the property and rented it until 1887 when he presented it to the state of Illinois to be kept open to the public as a museum. The house was later put in the department of public works and buildings until 1951, when it was transferred to the department of conservation.

Capt. Osborn Oldroyd, a Civil war veteran, rented the house in 1883, installing his collection of Lincoln relics and Civil war momentos. It was at his suggestion that Robert Todd Lincoln presented the house to the state. Oldroyd was appointed first custodian serving until 1893 when he moved his collection to Washington and the

toration move, and it was found that there were four coats of light brown paint under 10 coats of white.

The most recent action has been by the Springfield city

(Continued on Page 4C.)



Historian Landrum examines Ploughe's glass plate negative of Lincoln home. Print from this negative was used for engraving at top of page.

house across Tenth street from the theater where Lincoln was shot.

Tradition has had Abraham Lincoln living in a white house with green shutters; Leonard Volk, Quincy and Chicago sculptor, spoke of the white

**U.S. denies aid**

# 'Honky-tonk' at Abe's home

By Henry Hanson  
*Of Our Springfield Bureau*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The wrath of a mayor who is unable to get federal funds to preserve the area of Lincoln's home from "honky tonk commercialization" awaited Illinois' two Republican senators Monday.

Everett M. Dirksen and Charles H. Percy were due in Springfield to speak to a GOP fund-raising luncheon and hold a press conference.

Springfield Mayor Nelson Howarth, who couldn't get to see them in Washington, planned to make a new attempt to enlist them.

The mayor said he is angry that the federal government has spent \$2,000,000 to restore the Ford Theatre, where Lincoln was shot, but refuses to approve \$220,000 to save the Lincoln home area.

HOWARTH was rebuffed in efforts to talk the problem over with Dirksen and Percy on a trip to Washington Jan. 30.

"Dirksen is in and out of the White House more often than the laundry man," said Howarth. "If we could somehow get the senator aware of the pending disaster, he might get to the ear of the head man himself."

Percy also was unavailable,

but Percy aides gave the mayor and his wife two tickets to the Ford Theater's reopening, and they went.

"The thought occurred to me repeatedly that it (the theater) was all very nice, but if it is worth more than \$2,000,000 to restore the place where some crazed actor assassinated Mr. Lincoln, isn't it worth \$220,000 to help protect the home where he and his family lived for a quarter century?" the mayor asked.

Howarth, who is a Republican, planned to urge the senators to intervene with the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department to win approval of the money.

SPRINGFIELD'S application for the funds has been pending for nearly a year.

The Lincoln home is at 8th and Jackson, about eight blocks from the state Capitol. An estimated 1,000 visitors toured the area Sunday.

Howarth said the area already has gift shops peddling "everything from porcelain goodies to pewter vases to cast iron safes" and now is threatened with a smorgasbord restaurant and a wax museum.

"The federal grant is so important as a first step if we ultimately are to win the war against honky-tonk commercialization of the Lincoln home area," the mayor said.



# Park Plan Would Give Lincoln Home Area New Look

By TOBY McDANIEL

A tour of the Lincoln Home area in the future will be stepping back nearly 100 years in time if plans for a four-block "cultural park" are adopted.

The Lincoln Home, which today nestles in a modern day environment, will become the hub of a quiet, landscaped setting — totally segregated from vehicular traffic, towering utility poles and television antennae, and parking meters — a setting which would be offered only to those who would like to share the Lincoln era.

Architects who last week unveiled a comprehensive plan for the multi-million-dollar project described the major changes:

Utility poles and overhead cables would be removed.

Along with them would go scores of signs that create visual disorder throughout the area.

A tourist information office operating from a mobile trailer parked near the Lincoln Home would be instead assigned to tour Midwest

states to tell the Lincolnland story — as was originally intended.

The "rear door" approach to the Lincoln Home would be replaced by a main entrance off 7th Street which would afford the visitor a "front door" approach to the home.

Residential structures and outbuildings will be restored if historically significant. Others will be eliminated.

Unsanitary trash piles in alleys within one block of the Lincoln Home will be removed.

Both the Junior League of Springfield and Abraham Lincoln Association which authorized the architectural study, and the Historical Sites Commission are studying the proposed plan.

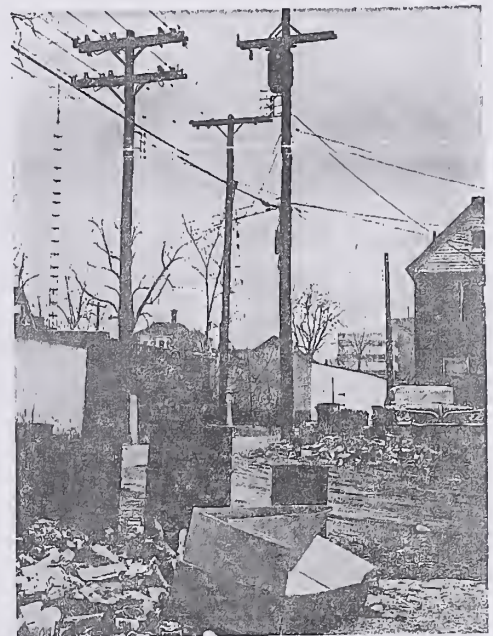
Architects have estimated the project would cost a minimum \$6.6 million at present day construction rates. The park plan covers the area bounded by 7th, 9th and Edwards Streets and Capitol Avenue. If adopted, the plan will be carried out in a three-stage development program during an unspecified number of years.



*Historical Structures Would Be Restored, Others Removed*



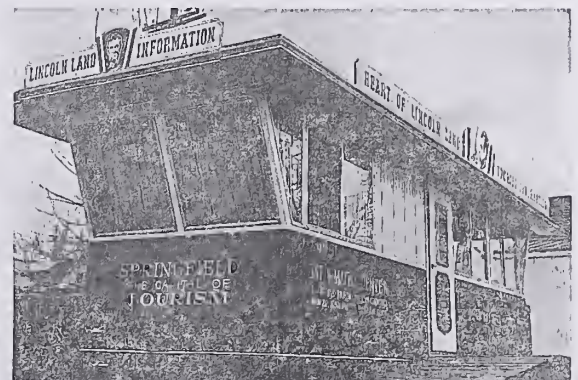
*Sign Noise Would Be Quelled*



*Trash Piles, Utility Poles Would Go*



*Eyesores Would Be Eliminated*



*Information Trailer Would Hit The Road*



## Forgotten photographs recreate the life, times and death of the 16th President

Would you like to have walked down a muddy street in Springfield, Ill., in the summer of 1860 and come on a group of Abraham Lincoln's supporters rallying with the Republican nominee for President on his doorstep? To have stood before the domeless Capitol in Washington at Lincoln's first inauguration? To have watched the crowd assembling at Gettysburg to hear him say: "Fourscore and seven years ago . . . ?" To have seen the hanging of Booth's four accomplices?

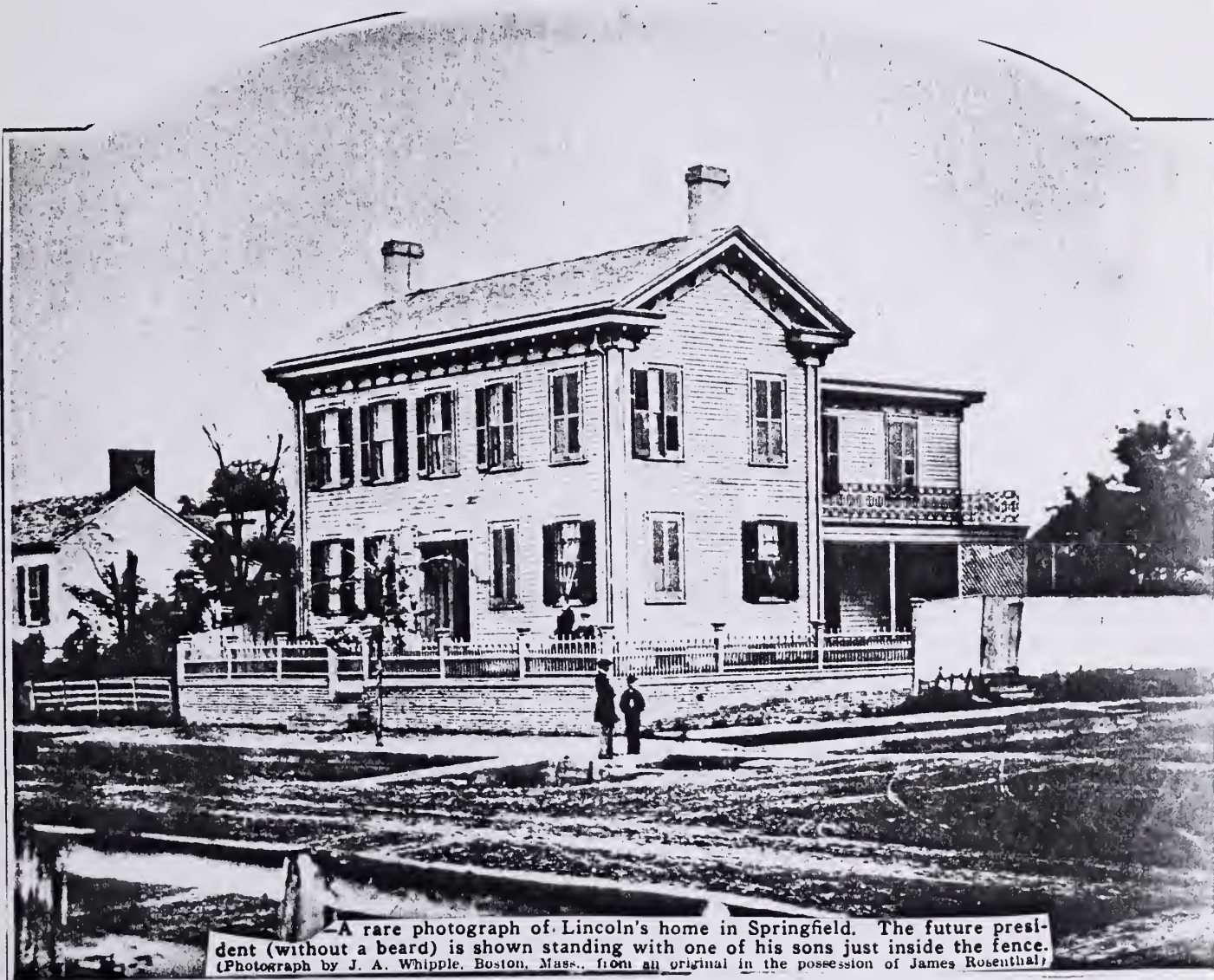
On the following pages you may eyewitness these events, and more, in living photographs. They were taken when the camera was

still new and crude and almost a generation before the development of the halftone process made the mass publication of photographs possible. Most of them long forgotten by all save historians and collectors, the best of these Lincoln photographs are here presented together in a magazine for the first time. If you are seeing them for the first time, you may be thrilled by a realization of the tremendous importance of the camera as an instrument of history. History is worth nothing unless it is felt as well as known. Photographs say, as nothing else can: These were real people who did these things, this way.

THIS IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF LINCOLN IN 1860 STANDING WITH SONS WILLIE AND TAD IN THE YARD OF HIS FRAME HOUSE IN SPRINGFIELD







A rare photograph of Lincoln's home in Springfield. The future president (without a beard) is shown standing with one of his sons just inside the fence. (Photograph by J. A. Whipple, Boston, Mass., from an original in the possession of James Rosenthal)



# The lands of Lincoln

## Tributes to Honest Abe span the country

By Michael Schuman  
SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE

**A**be Lincoln slept here ... and here ... and here. In his peripatetic life, the 16th president called many places home, and several can be visited today. And in numerous other locales—including some where he never even visited, let alone slept—he is honored with shrines or museums.

You will find well more than a dozen sites stretching from California to Vermont associated with Lincoln that are open to the public. Here, in the anniversary month of his birth (Feb. 12, 1809), is a state-by-state roundup that covers the major ones:

### California

**Lincoln Shrine, Redlands.** What is a Lincoln museum doing in southern California? Attracting visitors who find it inconvenient to travel to the Midwest, which is its intended purpose.

An oil executive, government official and Lincoln admirer named Robert Watchorn who wintered here believed people in the West could learn as much from Lincoln's life as those living back East. So he had the octagonal-shaped memorial built in 1932 and donated his impressive collection of Lincolniana.

Murals representing the freeing of the slaves, the preservation of the union and other Lincolnian actions cover the ceiling. Civil War uniforms, swords and documents signed by the president are exhibited.

The shrine has outgrown its



Michael Schuman photos

Front parlor of the Lincoln Home (above) in Springfield; the Lincoln Museum (right) in Ft. Wayne, Ind., featuring artifacts from the 1840s to '50s.

### District of Columbia

**Ford's Theatre and the House Where Lincoln Died.** Lincoln spent a night at 516 10th St. in Washington but not by choice. After being shot at Ford's Theatre across the street he was moved to this narrow red brick structure.

In the bedroom where the president died, the muted wallpaper duplicates the original paper hung by owner William Petersen. The pillow, protected by a plastic cover, is the one on which Lincoln rested his head.

You can't enter the presidential box at Ford's Theatre, but you can look inside by way of a glass panel. Crimson damask furniture including an original sofa fill the



Lincoln Museum photo

a.m. to 5 p.m. daily though Ford's Theatre is closed during theater performances and some rehearsals; free; 219-496-6924



Historical interpreter Ana Weill at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Indiana (above); Lincoln's boyhood cabin in Kentucky (left).

co-owned with William Berry.

A theater here hosts Lincoln-related dramas and other plays.

*Lincoln's New Salem* is open 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily in the winter, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. the rest of the year; donation \$2 adults, \$1 children; 217-632-4000.

**Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield.** The only home Lincoln owned is the country's third most visited presidential home (after George Washington's Mt. Vernon and Thomas Jefferson's Monticello).



Springfield 3-31<sup>st</sup>

Dear Sir

Just saw your notice in  
The Journal will say I have a  
picture of Lincoln Home with Lincoln  
on horse back also have a La-Gue not type  
taken at time of his funeral was my  
Grand Mother also have a newspaper  
clipping of him being shot in Ford  
theater have one other of his pen in  
the 1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian Church. would like  
to have you see them and make  
me a price.

Respectfully

Miss Filled Green

7.7 So English Ave.

Circular



HOME OF LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



2/11 "lands (within lines), front - (p. 10)



Pray

The Lincoln Home, Springfield, Illinois

Pray

LINCOLN'S  
SPRINGFIELD  
HOME

Abraham Lincoln bought his Jackson Street home in Springfield in 1844, when his eldest son, Robert, was nine months old. It was a white "story and a half" cottage, and the Lincolns were the second occupants.

They lived there for sixteen years, until his election to the presidency, and it was there that Edward and Tad and Willie were born, and that the devoted parents suffered the loss of little Eddie. During his term in Congress in 1847-48 the home was rented for a twelve month period---for ninety dollars---to Cornelius Ludlum, a carpenter, with the "north room upstairs" reserved to hold the household furniture.

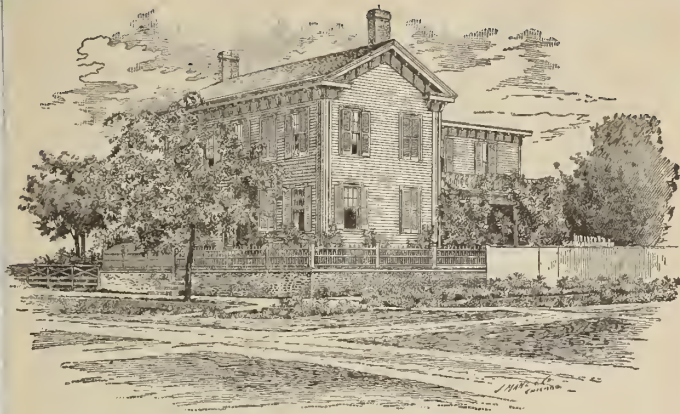
There it was that Lincoln lived as he practiced law, debated with Douglas, chopped wood, and romped with the boys. There he had a horse named Bob and a dog named Fido. It was of this house that he spoke in the railroad station in 1861 when he said, "Here the most sacred trusts of earth were assumed; here my children were born; and here one of them lies buried."

Lincoln improved his property. When he left it it had expanded to become a two-story house, with a carriage house, a wood-house and privy, and a brick wall and fence along the front and part of the Jackson Street side. One of his last acts before leaving for Washington was to take out a fire insurance policy on the buildings "to the amount of three thousand and two hundred dollars." The house itself was valued at \$3,000.

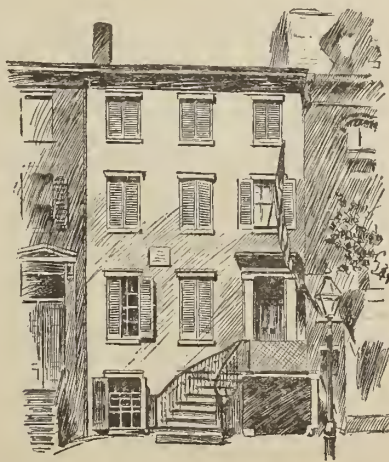
The original policy was given to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company by Robert Lincoln, and is one of the most treasured possessions of the company now. The "Official Records" is glad to be able to include a facsimile copy of the policy with this issue.

The home stayed in private hands until it was presented to the state of Illinois in 1887. The relics which are now in Ford's Theater had been exhibited there for a number of years, when, in 1897, Albert S. Edwards--a son of Ninian Edwards and nephew of Abraham Lincoln--made the first attempt to restore it to its original appearance.





LINCOLN'S HOME IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.



HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OLDROYD



HOME OF LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.





THE HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

**LINCOLN HOME.**

Lincoln Home has passed into the care of the State. It is maintained in the exact condition that President Lincoln left it, having in its rooms numerous pieces of furniture and other relics which belonged to Lincoln.

**LINCOLN HOME.**

A beautiful post card of Lincoln's Home is one of the cards given with each year's subscription to the

POST CARD AND STAMP JOURNAL.





Lincoln Homestead

MR. LINCOLN'S OLD HOME.—A letter to the *Chicago Tribune* from Springfield, Ill., says:—

"The old residence of Mr. Lincoln was the centre of mournful interest throughout the entire day of the funeral. With the appearance of the house which has now become historic, all are familiar. Plain, unpretending and substantial, it is the type of Mr. Lincoln's character. The shrubbery in front of the house, principally rose bushes, many of them planted by Mr. Lincoln's own hand, are in full leaf, and a beautiful rose vine clammers up one of the door posts, and trails over the cornice. Lilies are sprinkled here and there, and closely shaven trim grass plats run down to the neat picket fence surmounting the wall. The columns of the piazza at the rear of the house are also twined with vines and creepers, and the apple trees between the house and barns, showered the ground with the pink and white of the blossoms, and filled the air with fragrance. The house, which is now occupied by Lucien Tilton, was very heavily draped in mourning. The windows were curtained with black and white, the corner posts wreathed with evergreens, the cornice hidden by festoons of black and white looped up at intervals, and the space between the cornice and the door and the central window filled with the American flag gracefully trimmed. There is little of the furniture in the house which belonged to Mr. Lincoln. In the front parlor is a what-not and a small marble top table, on which was lying a beautiful cross of white camellias. In the back parlor, which he was accustomed to use as his study, is his bookcase. This was his favorite room, and here he toiled and wrote, unconsciously preparing himself for the great mission he was to fulfil."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S OLD HOME

OLDROYD



Eliza Parrett.

Charles Lillison

Edward Freiberg

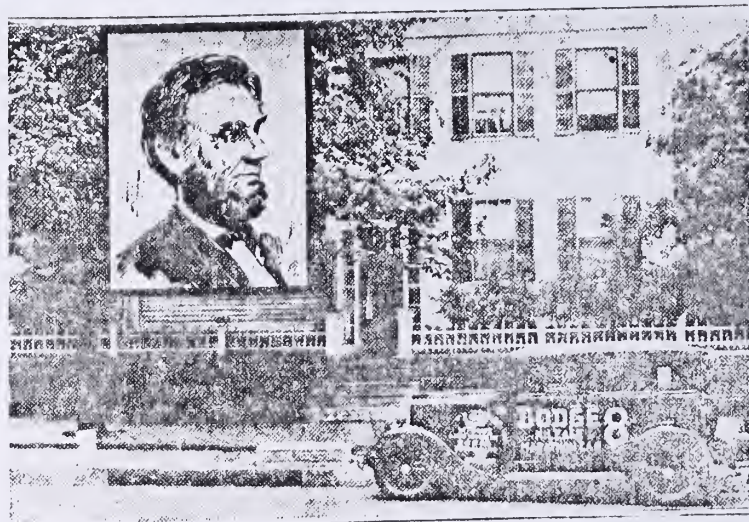
Edward Bruner

Written at Lincoln's desk in  
this house while sitting in  
Daniel Webster's  
chair.



The Lincoln Home, Springfield, Ill.

Josephine A. Edwards (Mrs)



Road Veteran at Lincoln's Home



# Abraham Lincoln's Springfield Home

MAUDE GARDNER  
BOY LIFE

JUST a plain, two-story frame building, with a chimney at each end, a door in the center and windows on every side, a house whose extreme plainness is relieved by the simple awning over the door. There is nothing pretentious about this home, nothing about it to attract the attention of architects, and it would never be noted for its beauty of design, and yet all the wealth of the universe would not be sufficient to buy from the city of Springfield, or the State of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln's only home.

Springfield, that thriving, mid-Western city of Illinois, is rich in memories of the great emancipator, and everything connected with his life is tenderly, reverently preserved. People from all parts of the globe visit his monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery to stand with bowed heads in the marble hall, beneath the tall, white shaft which holds the sarcophagus containing the dust of the great American, for it is among the people who

born on Feb. 12, 1809. They had seen him rise step by step until now a nation had called him to be its great leader, and as Abraham Lincoln stood, head bared, in the gray chill of that February morning, saying good-by to these friends and neighbors, their loyalty and their love meant much to the great, kindly heart that so early in life had been burdened with sorrow and sadness.

"My friends," he said in a broken voice, as he looked into the white, strained faces about him, "no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that divine Being who ever attended him,

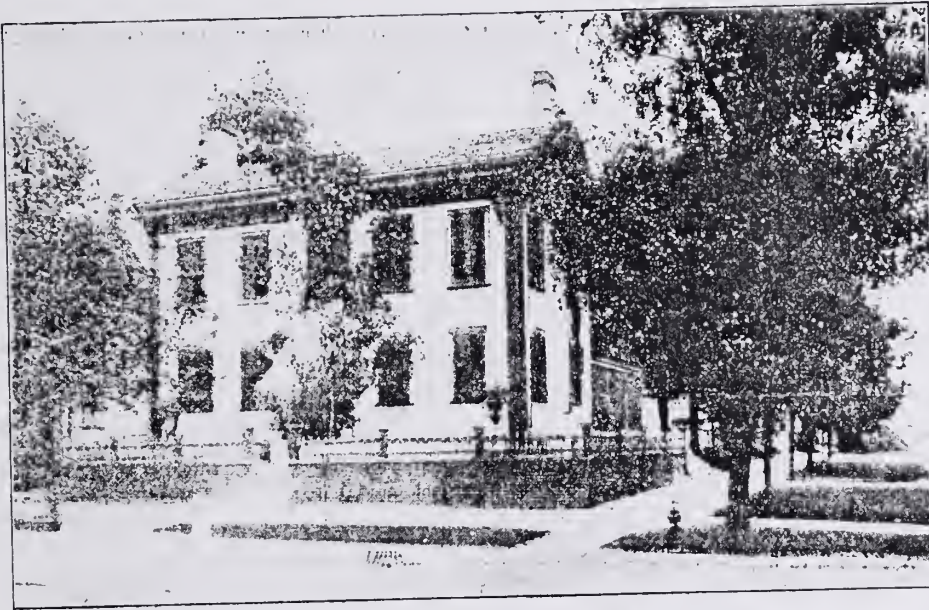
all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln was tenderly, reverently carried back to the little, mid-Western city to lie in the dust of the soil he loved and among his old friends and neighbors.

Some years ago the people of Illinois bought the old home on Eighth Street, to keep as a national shrine in memory of her most illustrious citizen, and because of the many hallowed associations connected with the plain old house. This building, erected by the Rev. Charles Dresser, the minister who performed the marriage service for Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd on Nov. 4, 1842, looks much to-day as when purchased by the young lawyer a short while after his marriage. An addition to the rear was added, but the main part of the house has seen but few changes. The original weather-boarding has never been replaced, but some years ago a metal roof was installed to take the place of shingles which had become so dilapidated that they were no longer useful. The framework and floors are of oak, the weather-boarding of black walnut, and the laths of hand-split hickory. Nails were a scarce commodity in 1839, when this home was being erected, and the ones used were hand-forged iron, interspersed with wooden pegs wherever possible. In these days of high prices of building material, it is interesting to know that this home, built of such good material, was sold to Abraham Lincoln for the sum of \$1,500.

The only home of Abraham Lincoln! Small wonder that the people of Springfield cherish it with such pride and affection. It was here that the early triumphs of the young lawyer were experienced, here that he reveled in the home life of which he had been so long deprived, and here that his final great triumph came to him when the people of his country chose him, who of all men was so well fitted to interpret the wants and needs of humanity, to be their leader.

Abraham Lincoln always spoke of Springfield as "my home," and, during the four long years when he occupied the stately mansion at Washington, his thoughts, no doubt, often turned yearningly, longingly to the simple home in the quiet town, to which he would return when all the turmoil and struggle were over. But this was not to be. His work was to save others, himself he could not save. His martyrdom cast a halo over the world. He died, but became not voiceless, for what he said and did is repeated, read and remembered by millions, descendants of those he loved and served at a time when the fate of a nation hung in the balance.

All visitors to Springfield make a pilgrimage to the Lincoln home, which is open at all times, and with reverent and thankful hearts lovingly touch the articles of furniture so intimately associated with his life. There is his favorite chair, the books which he read and studied, the old-fashioned carpet on the floor, and many other things which bring up memories of the great emancipator, whose spirit seems to linger about the place.



*The home at Springfield, Ill., where Abraham Lincoln was living when called to the Presidency*

knew and loved him in obscurity, who recognized and honored him before his greatness came, that Abraham Lincoln lies buried.

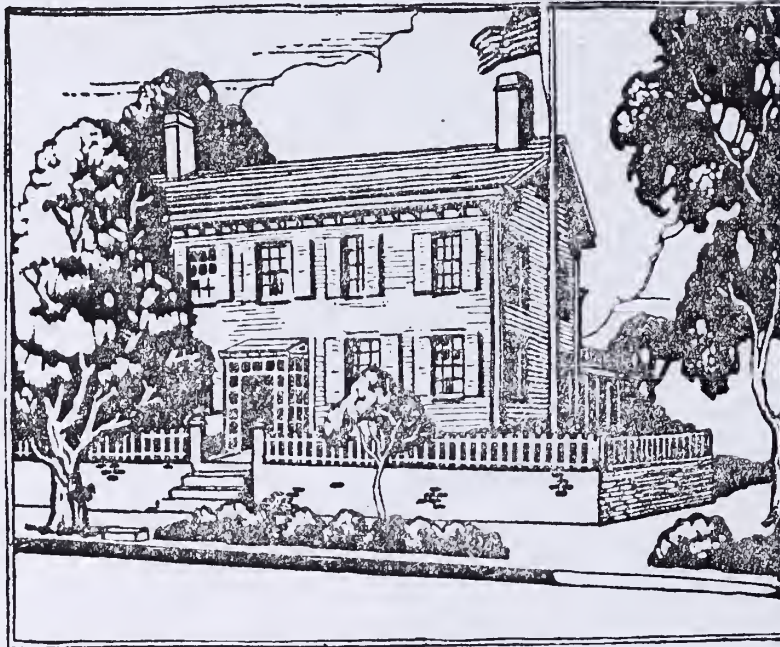
The site of his law office, near the courthouse, is marked by a bronze tablet, and the desk which he used when serving as a legislator is kept as a priceless relic. At the State House is O'Connor's great statue of the martyred President, representing him as he appeared on the morning of Feb. 11, 1861, when, in a voice choked with emotion, he took leave of the friends and neighbors who had stood by him through thirty long years. On the base of the statue is inscribed his farewell address, every word of which is dear to the hearts of the people of Springfield. He had come to live among them, thirty years before, an unknown youth, whose only dowry was his untried powers and the great white faith which had followed him from the lowly cabin in the Kentucky wilderness where he was

I can not succeed. With that assistance, I can not fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

Abraham Lincoln was never to see Springfield again or the home on Eighth Street, where he had romped and played with his children and spent some of the happiest years of his life. For him there was to follow four years of Gethsemane, when the pulsations of millions of troubled hearts throbbed against his own noble manhood. But there came a day when the nation was saved and the souls and bodies of a race released from bondage. And then, in the very zenith of his glory, when his struggle was over and the right had been gained, the fatal bullet, sent by a foul assassin's hand, was directed at the great, tender heart, and



## Lincoln's Home



**T**HE one big, bright spot in Abraham Lincoln's dreary life was this house,—the only one that he ever owned. After years of hardship and privation came this home, the home he could really call his own. In this sturdy old house the former president spent his happiest years. It was material evidence of his growing success. He had climbed the ladder on the rungs of intense application; he had climbed from the bottom, a penniless rail splitter who studied through long, long nights by the light of pine knots in his father's log cabin. He was approaching the top—the presidency of the United States—when he found himself a brilliant young lawyer, comfortable in a home he, himself, owned.

During the fourteen years he spent in it, Lincoln assiduously kept his house painted. It is a strong, carefully constructed house, well worth the care that has been bestowed upon it. Paint, the "No Trespassing" sign to destructive fungi, has kept Lincoln's house intact for us. Rot and rust, those incomparably insidious destroyers of property, have never been given a chance to break down this shrine, so dear to the hearts of the American people. Old Glory, flying proudly over its roof, need never be ashamed of the house it is sponsoring. For the State of Illinois will, in the future, as it has in the past, preserve for posterity the house of the great Emancipator.



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### ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE UNUSUAL number of programs commemorating the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln bespeaks a deeper sense of moral and civic obligations on the part of Indiana's citizenship. The stature of the Civil War President increases as the nation contemplates his rugged courage, his homely virtues and his steadfast adherence to the principles enunciated by the Constitution.

Lincoln's life sounds an appeal to the best in America to restore this nation to economic and social stability and to eradicate without quibbling those influences that seek to undermine its institutions. Lincoln sought to preserve the nation, not to make it over on a new pattern. He was gentle to the unfortunate, but he did not compromise with the shiftless and unworthy. He was human and compassionate, but he fought to keep a united nation. His example is needed today—"With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in."

Indiana has a proud possession in the memory of those formative years which Lincoln spent in the southern part of the state. It has joined the neighboring states of Kentucky and Illinois in preserving as patriotic shrines the places associated with his life. In addition to cherishing such relics of the past, the states and the nation should take from his example that steadfast purpose to restore these United States to a lofty plane that spurns all attempts to debase the government to selfish interests.

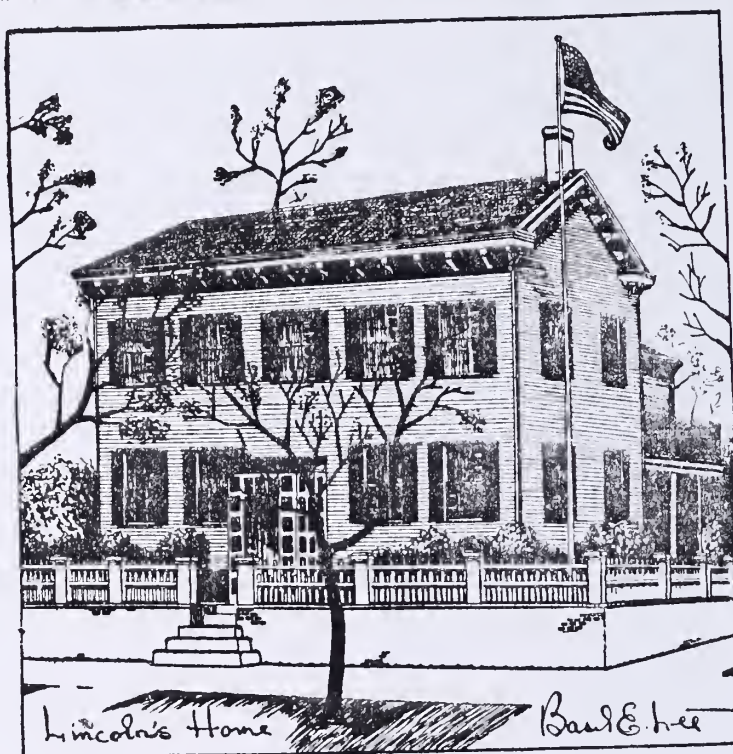
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the

# KNOW YOUR AMERICA

National Shrines, Famous Monuments,  
Natural Wonders and Historic Landmarks

By BASIL E. LEE



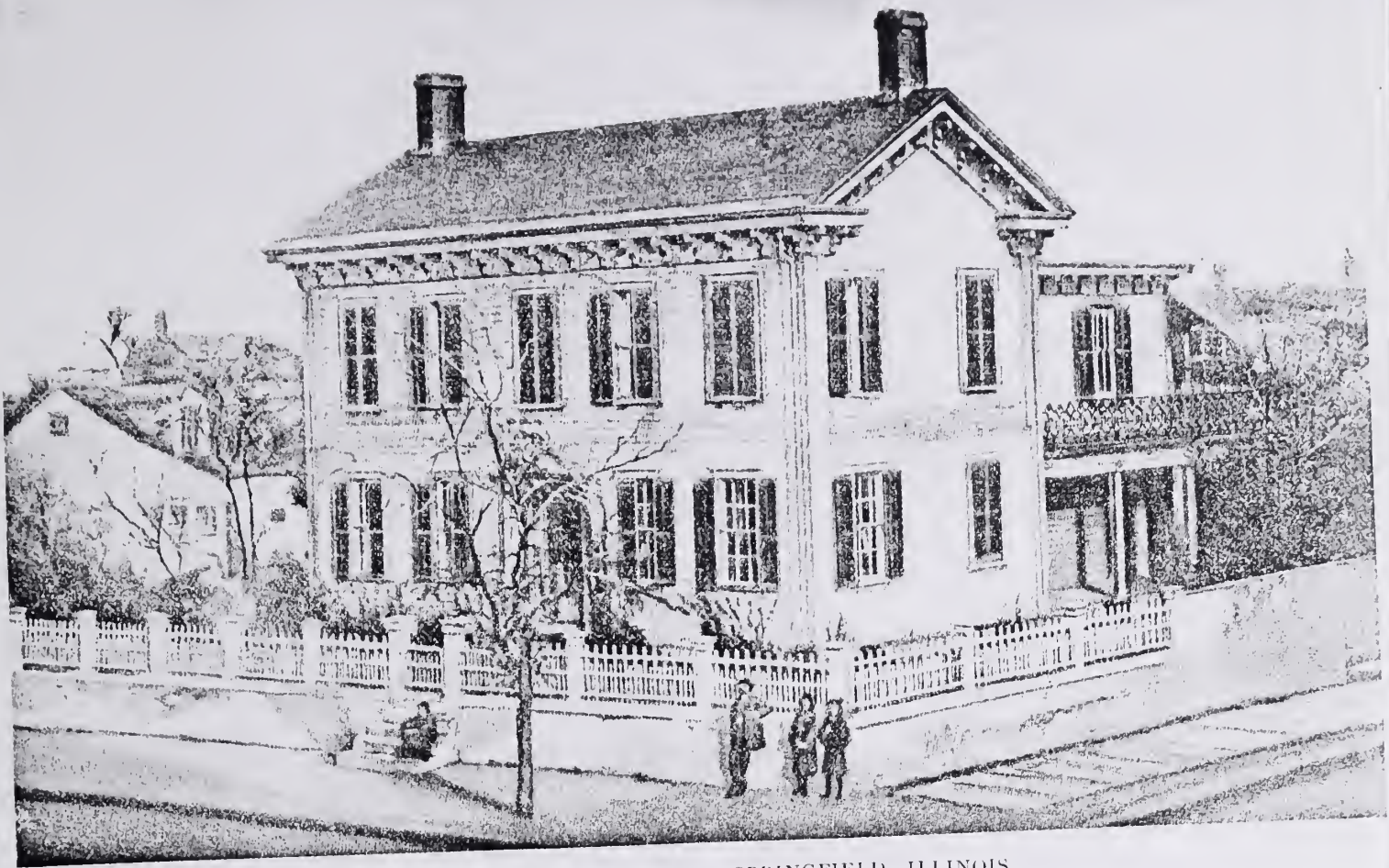
## LINCOLN'S HOME

On the corner of Eighth and Jackson sts. in Springfield, Ill., stands this home which Lincoln built for his bride, Mary Todd. He lived here until his election to the presidency and his body was returned here before its burial. This is the only house which Lincoln ever owned and is now maintained as a museum of Lincoln relics.

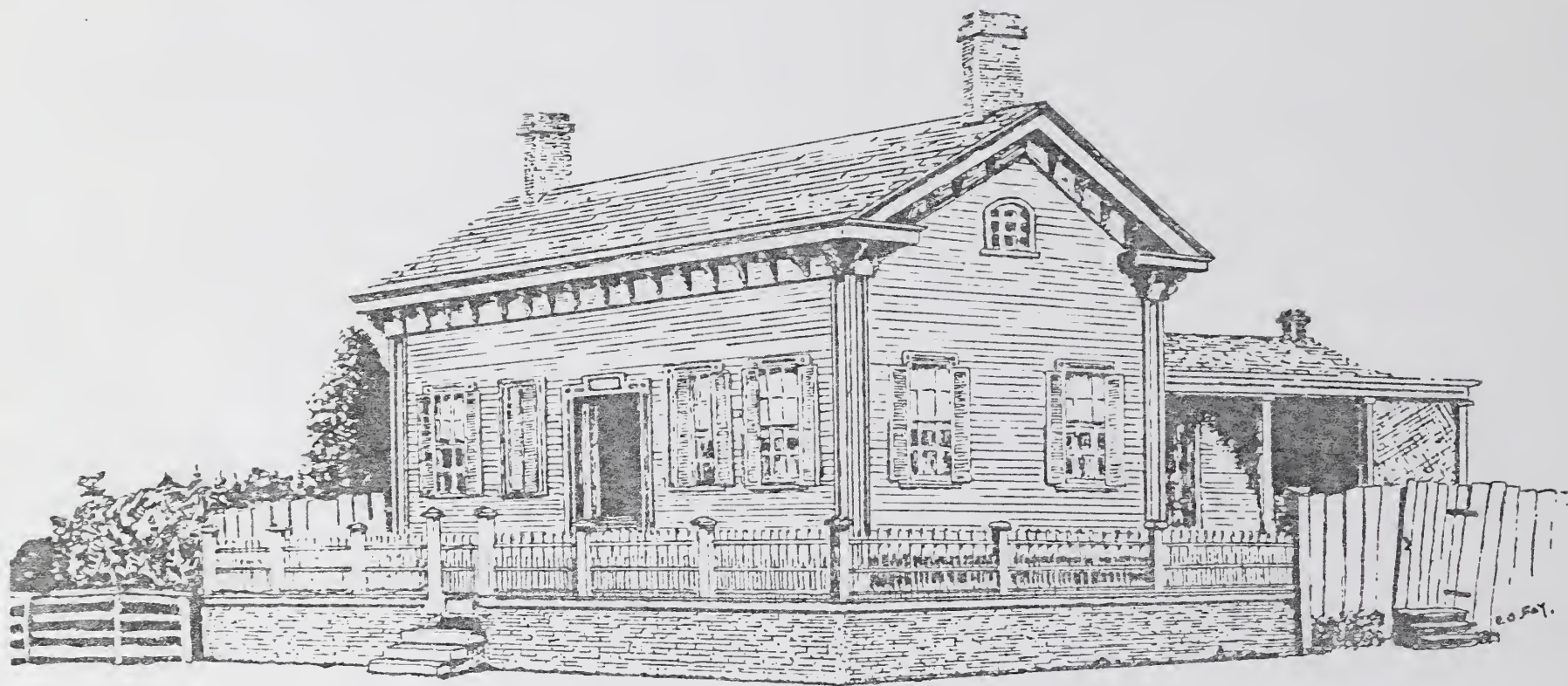
(Hear "Know Your America" on the air. Sundays, KFI, 2:30).

Free scrapbooks in which these weekly drawings may be pasted are available to students and others who wish to save the material, at 746 Broadway, through the cooperation of Dr. W. I. Scymour, Opt. D., and The San Diego Union.

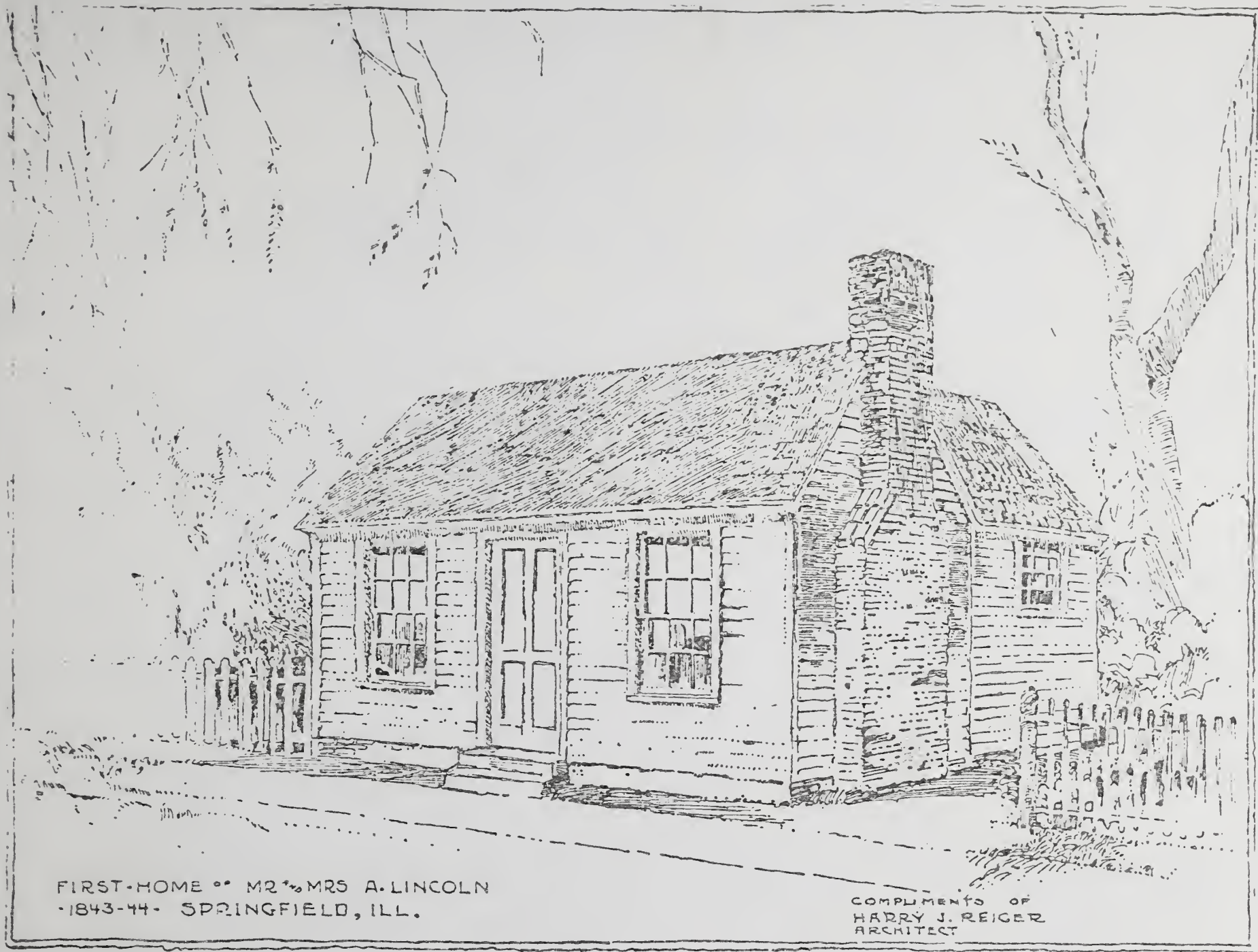




THE HOME OF LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

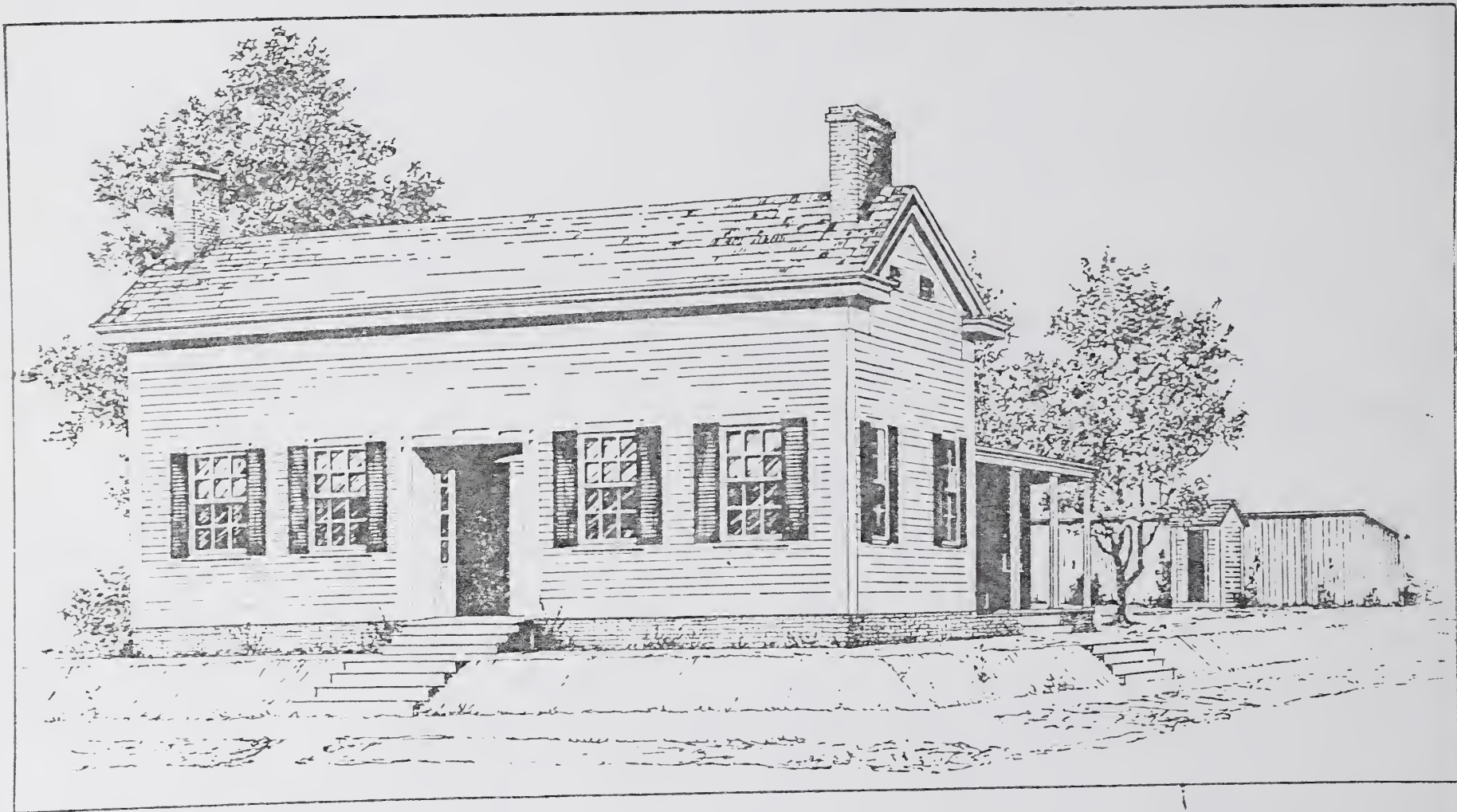






FIRST-HOME OF MRS. MRS A. LINCOLN  
-1843-44- SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

COMPLIMENTS OF  
HARRY J. REIGER  
ARCHITECT





# Lincoln Home

National Historic Site  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

## Planning Your Visit to Lincoln Home National Historic Site

Lincoln Home National Historic Site encompasses four city blocks within downtown Springfield, Illinois. The historic district preserves the nineteenth century neighborhood in which Abraham Lincoln and his family lived. The Lincoln Home is one of the most significant historic structures associated with America's sixteenth President. It is the only home he ever owned, and no other historic

building can reveal more about Lincoln as a husband, father, neighbor, politician, and President-elect.

Abraham Lincoln married Mary Todd in 1842. Two years later, Mr. Lincoln purchased the house at Eighth and Jackson Streets. As the family grew, the house was renovated and expanded several times, becoming a distinguished two-story residence, appropriate for a lawyer and politician of increasing prominence.

When Mr. Lincoln and his family left Springfield for the White House in 1861, they rented out their home. After President Lincoln's assassination in 1865, the home continued to be rented. In 1887 Robert Todd Lincoln donated the house to the State of Illinois, which administered it until 1972, when Lincoln Home National Historic Site was established as a unit of the National Park Service.

## Touring the Lincoln Home

**Where to Start** The Lincoln Home Visitor Center, located at 426 South Seventh Street, is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. The site maintains extended operating hours during summer months. Begin your experience at the Visitor Center by obtaining free tickets for the Lincoln Home tour. The Visitor Center offers a staffed information desk, displays, films, and special programs. A bookshop offering extensive publications on Abraham Lincoln is also located in the Visitor Center and is operated by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association.

**Admission to Mr. Lincoln's Home** Guided tours of the home are provided from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The site

maintains extended operating hours during the summer months. **Tickets are free and are distributed at the Visitor Center on a first-come, first-served basis the day of the tour. Those who wish to tour the home MUST first obtain a ticket. Each ticket indicates a specific tour time.**

**Note:** We suggest arriving early in the day to obtain tickets, as they are frequently gone by early afternoon during peak visitation periods. Waiting time for tours can range from fifteen minutes to several hours. Please plan your time accordingly. Organized groups may reserve tickets in advance through the Springfield Convention and Visitors Bureau (1-800-545-7300).

**Accessibility** For access information and assistance, please contact the Visitor Center in advance of your visit at (217) 492-4150.

**Safety Considerations** While visiting the Lincoln home and the surrounding historic neighborhood, you will encounter conditions that were part of everyday life in the nineteenth century. Uneven and slippery boardwalks, walking surfaces with loose stones, and narrow staircases are part of the historic scene. In order to ensure that your visit is a safe one, please watch your step.

**For More Information** The Lincoln Home National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Address inquiries to: Superintendent, 413 South Eighth Street, Springfield, Illinois 62701. For information phone (217) 492-4150 between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Central time.



## Lincoln-Related Sites in and Near Springfield

### Lincoln's Tomb State Historic Site.

This imposing structure in Oak Ridge Cemetery is the final resting place of Mary and Abraham Lincoln and three of their children.

### Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site.

During the six years young Abraham Lincoln spent in this village, he tried his hand at a variety of occupations and embarked upon a career of public service. The village and many of its log buildings have been reconstructed.

### Old State Capitol State Historic Site.

Here Lincoln argued more than 200 cases before the Illinois Supreme Court, served as a State Representative, and gave his famous "House Divided" speech. The building has been reconstructed to reflect its historic appearance.

### Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices State Historic Site.

This is the only surviving structure in which Abraham Lincoln had a law office. The interior contains a restored courtroom, law offices, exhibits and an audiovisual presentation.

The Sites listed above are open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. seven days a week except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's.

**Great Western Depot.** Here Mr. Lincoln and his family boarded the train for his inauguration journey to Washington, D.C. The Depot contains exhibits and an audiovisual presentation.

The Depot is open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily from April through August.

## Area Accommodations

**Hotels/Motels** There are several hotels located in the downtown area within walking distance of the Lincoln Home. There are also many motels providing accommodations elsewhere in Springfield.

**Restaurants** There are a variety of restaurants in the downtown area within walking distance of the Lincoln Home.

**Transportation** Springfield is serviced by a number of airlines; Amtrak has several arrivals and departures daily; intercity bus connections are also available.

### For detailed information contact

Springfield Convention and Visitors Bureau  
109 North Seventh Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62701  
Telephone: 1-800-545-7300

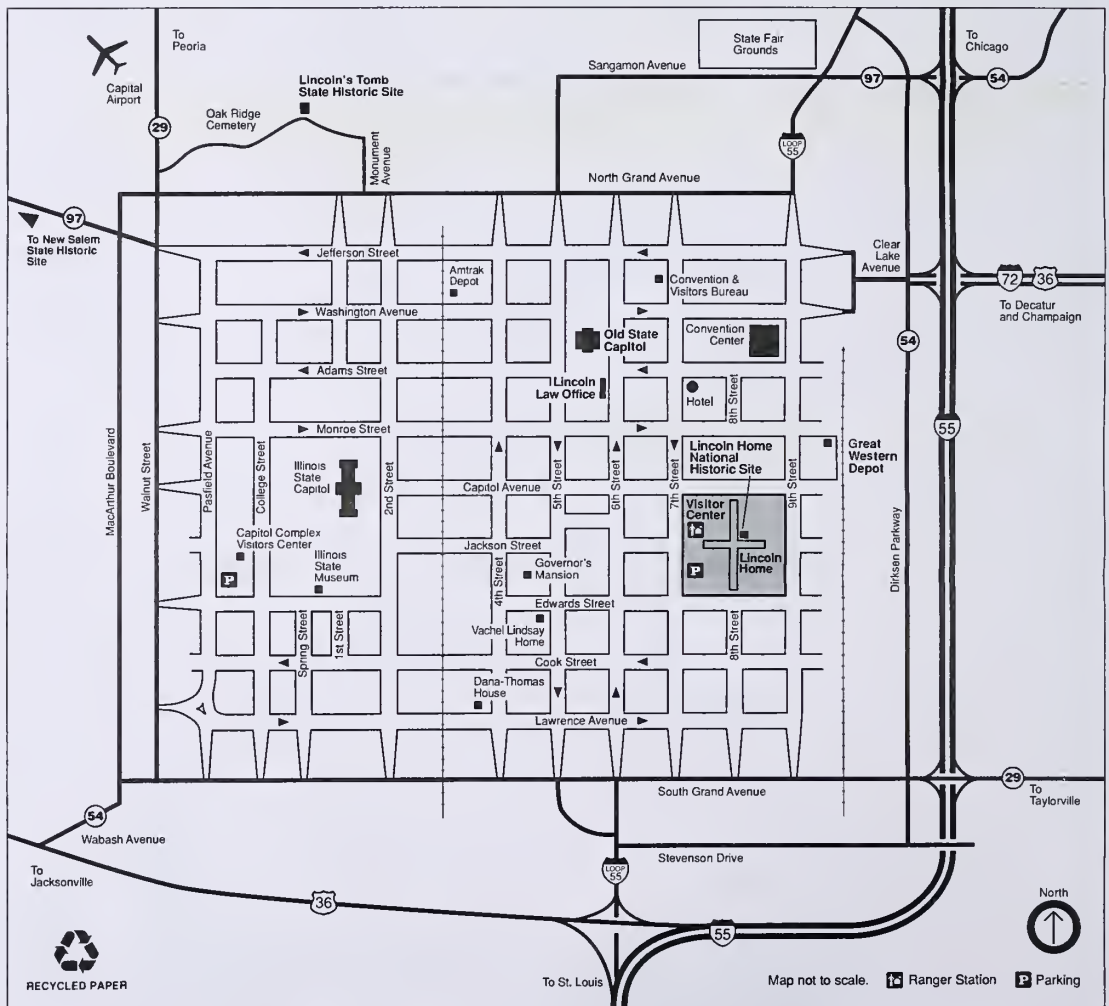
## Location

The Lincoln Home is located in downtown Springfield, Illinois. From Interstate 72 proceed west on Clear Lake Avenue. Visitors can exit from Interstate 55 at Clear Lake Avenue, South Grand Avenue, or Sixth Street. The City of Springfield has erected a series of signs that direct visitors to the different Lincoln sites.

Parking is available at the Lincoln Home Visitor Center for a fee of \$1.50 per hour. There is metered parking throughout the area, Monday through Friday; meters are not in effect on Saturdays, Sundays and city holidays.



National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior







## **LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**

The Lincoln Home National Historic Site was authorized by the Act of August 18, 1971, in order "to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois." The area is administered by the National Park Service, an agency of the United States Department of the Interior.

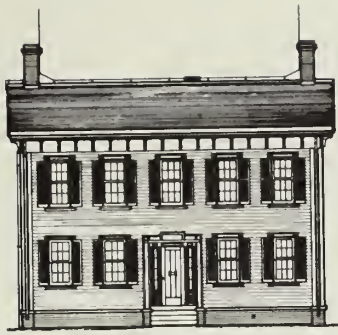
The Site consists of four city blocks in downtown Springfield. The area's Master Plan divides land uses in the Site into two principal management zones, designated as a Historic Zone and a Development Zone. The Historic Zone contains fourteen residential structures dating to the Lincoln period, including the Lincoln Home. Two historic barns, one from the Lincoln era and one from a later period, are also preserved. The historic neighborhood surrounding the Lincoln Home constitutes an integral feature of the area.

The Site's other major management zone, the Development Zone, includes the Lincoln Home Visitor Center, as well as parking areas for automobiles and buses. The Visitor Center contains two theaters, a lobby with an information desk and exhibits of the six major Lincoln sites in the Springfield area, a first aid room, and an information area staffed by the Springfield Convention and Visitors Bureau. There is also a bookstore, operated by the Eastern National Park & Monument Association, which features an outstanding selection of publications and related items concerning both Lincoln and the National Park System.

Preservation of the historic structures is one of the principal goals of Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Exteriors of the historic buildings are being restored as documentation and funding become available. The interiors are being adaptively rehabilitated for a variety of uses, including visitor use and park offices. Some houses are leased to not-for-profit entities, so long as their activities are compatible with Site purposes. The Site carries out a variety of treatment levels for its structures; these include preservation of buildings in their present form, preservation/restoration to an earlier period, and stabilization of existing conditions pending the recovery of evidence concerning the structure's historic appearance. The Site's restoration activities help to recreate the setting which Abraham Lincoln knew during the seventeen years he resided in the home.







## THE LINCOLN HOME NEIGHBORHOOD

Lincoln Home National Historic Site preserves fourteen houses which date from the Lincoln era, including the Lincoln Home. The historic neighborhood surrounding the Lincoln Home is an important resource of the Site, enabling visitors to gain a deeper appreciation of the environment within which Abraham Lincoln and his family lived. The story of the people of the neighborhood helps to illustrate several themes.

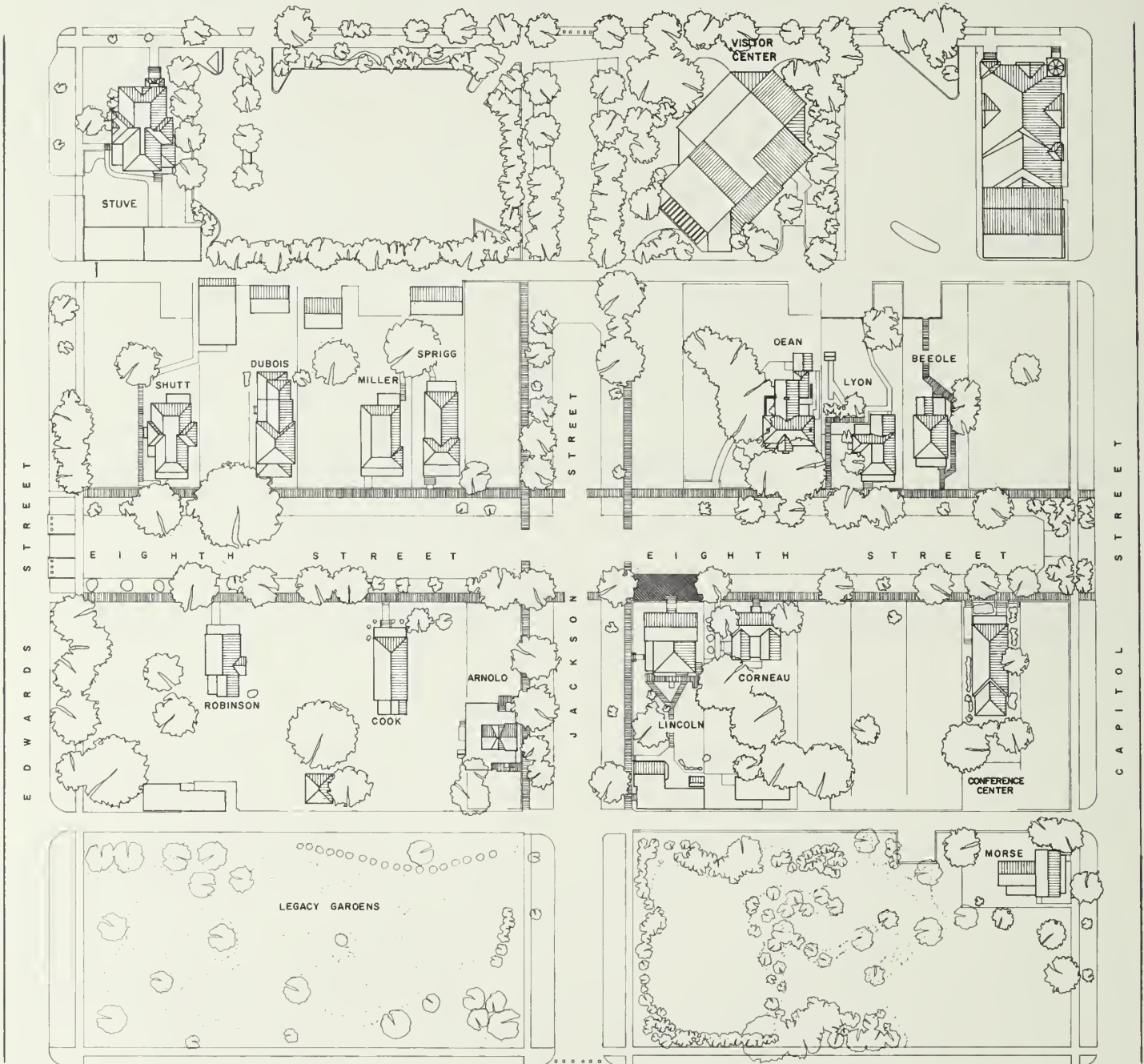
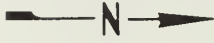
The activities of neighbors Jesse K. Dubois and George W. Shutt convey the importance of politics in the life of the Lincoln family in Springfield. Dubois had become acquainted with Abraham Lincoln while they were both serving in the state legislature. In 1856, Lincoln championed the nomination of Dubois as the Republican candidate for state auditor. After his election to that office, Dubois moved to Springfield. At the 1860 Republican convention in Chicago, Dubois was one of the leaders in organizing support for Lincoln's presidential nomination. Some of the neighbors, on the other hand, were not political allies of Mr. Lincoln. George W. Shutt, for example, spoke at several rallies supporting Democratic presidential candidate Stephen A. Douglas, an opponent of Lincoln in the election of 1860.

The close friendship of Mrs. Lincoln and neighbor Julia Sprigg illustrates the theme of friendships between the Lincoln family and the other people of the neighborhood. Mrs. Sprigg's daughter often helped Mrs. Lincoln by looking after the younger Lincoln boys. After Mrs. Lincoln left Springfield and became the First Lady, she continued to be a friend of the Sprigg family and exchanged letters with Mrs. Sprigg.

A great diversity of occupations and social and economic levels were represented in the Lincoln Home neighborhood. For example, Harriet Dean taught school in her home. Mary Remann, a widow, helped meet expenses by renting part of her residence to boarders. Amos Worthen served as the Illinois state geologist and was conducting a survey of geological features and mineral resources in various parts of the state during the period he resided in the neighborhood. The occupation of Jameson Jenkins was moving goods by wagon or dray. Though his home was part of a city environment, Henson Lyon owned farmland east of Springfield and identified himself as a farmer by occupation. Jared P. Irwin was a bricklayer who assisted in the construction of the capitol building, known today as the Old State Capitol.

The preservation of the Lincoln Home neighborhood helps to convey these themes of the friendships of the Lincoln family with their neighbors, political associations, and the diversity of the neighborhood. Through neighborhood preservation and interpretive activities, the National Park Service recreates a vivid sense of the relationship of the Lincoln family to the Springfield community, thereby enriching the experience of visitors at Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

# The Lincoln Home Neighborhood







## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LINCOLN HOME

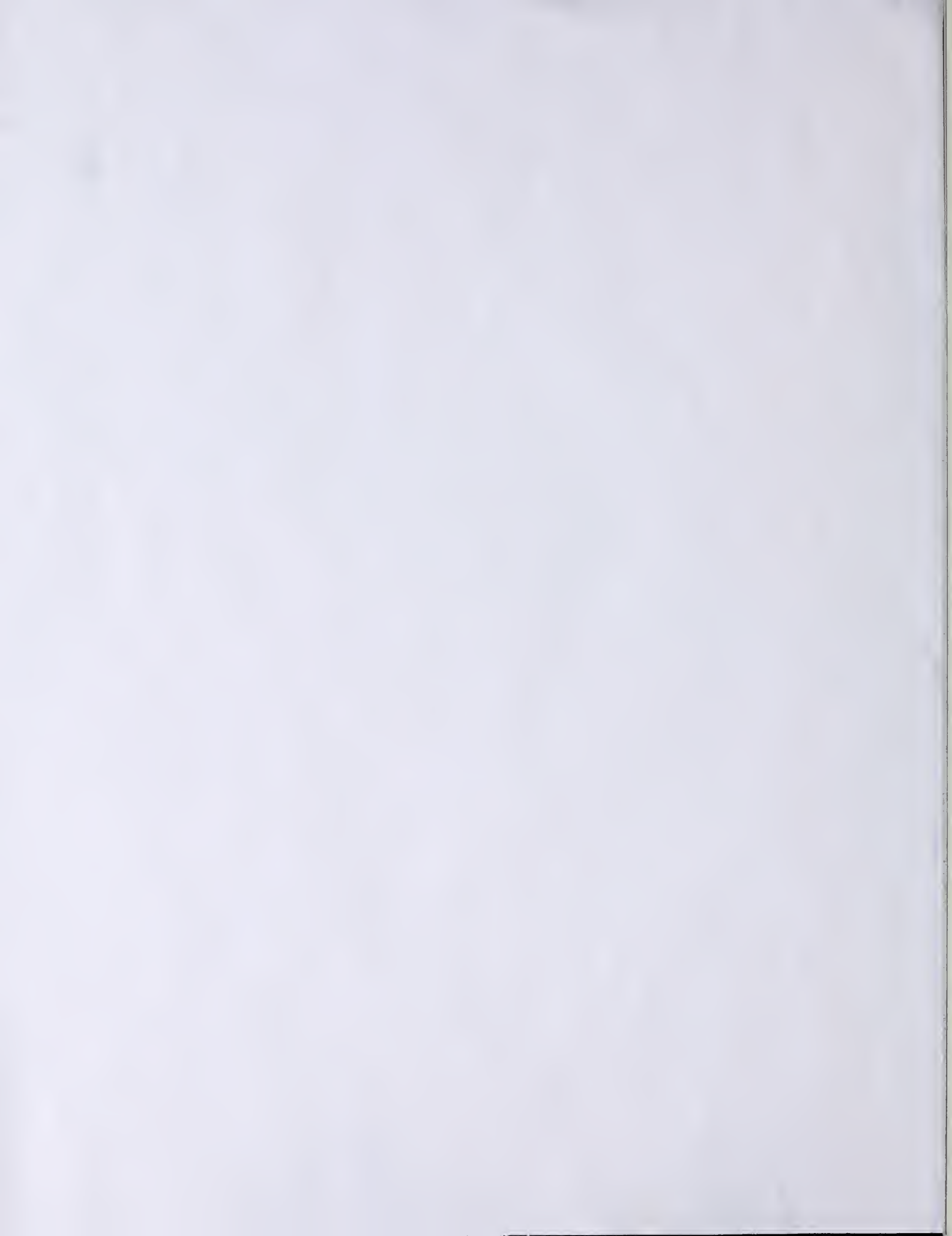
The Lincoln Home is one of the most significant historic sites associated with America's beloved sixteenth President. It is the only home he ever owned.

Abraham Lincoln came to Springfield in 1837 as a young lawyer. He was one of several state legislators who had led the successful effort to move the capital from Vandalia to this more central location. It was in Springfield that he met, courted, and married Mary Todd.

In 1844, soon after the birth of Robert, their first son, Mr. Lincoln purchased the house and lot at the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets. The five-year-old house was purchased from the Reverend Charles Dresser, who had married the Lincolns a year and a half earlier. Lincoln paid \$1,500 for the house, consisting of \$1,200 in cash and a lot valued at \$300. Here Mrs. Lincoln gave birth to three more sons — Edward, William, and Thomas — who brought joy to the family. There were also days of trials, tribulations, and grief. It was here that "Eddie" died. During the years the Lincolns owned the house, it was enlarged several times. In 1856, for example, a major expansion was carried out at a cost of \$1,300. The enlargements of the house were to some extent reflective of the Lincolns' growing family, their increase in wealth, and their rising social and political prominence.

When the Lincoln family left Springfield for the White House in 1861, the house was rented to Lucian Tilton, President of the Great Western Railroad. After the death of Abraham Lincoln in 1865, the home continued to be owned and rented out by his family, which then consisted of his wife and two sons, Robert and Thomas. Robert Todd Lincoln, the eldest son, later became the sole owner of the house. In the late 1870s, Robert indicated an interest in donating the Lincoln Home to the State of Illinois. On May 25, 1887, State Representative Charles Bogardus introduced into the State House of Representatives a bill authorizing transfer of the home from Robert and his wife Mary Harlan Lincoln to the State of Illinois. Governor Richard J. Oglesby signed the bill into law on June 16, 1887. This was the beginning of the Lincoln Home's long history as a public historic site.

The State of Illinois continued to administer the Lincoln Home until the early 1970s. On August 18, 1971, President Richard Nixon signed legislation authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, "in order to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois." The Lincoln Home came under the administration of the National Park Service on October 9, 1972, when the National Historic Site was officially established.







## HISTORY OF LINCOLN HOME NAMEPLATE

Since Springfield's houses were not numbered until so ordered by Mayor Clay in 1873, the Lincolns, like many of their Springfield neighbors, used a front door nameplate to identify their home to visitors. On June 27, 1860, a reporter of the *Utica (New York) Morning Herald* described the Lincoln Home as he first saw it on June 21st: "A modest-looking two story brown frame house with the name 'A. Lincoln' on the name plate, told me that my pilgrimage had ended."

A second reporter for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* on November 17, 1860, wrote of the Lincolns' front door: "On the front is a black doorplate, on which, in silvered Roman characters, is inscribed the magical name 'A. Lincoln.'"

Thus, the presence of a nameplate reading "A. Lincoln" on the home's front door is established in 1860, as confirmed by historic photographs.

No known record documents the removal of the Lincoln nameplate from the front door of the home; however, it may well have been the work of Lincoln himself. Because Lincoln leased the property to Lucian Tilton in February, 1861, the front door would properly have carried Tilton's nameplate—not Lincoln's—throughout the remainder of the leasehold.

Similarly, the exact circumstances of its recovery 77 years later (February, 1938) are unclear. It must be assumed that former Illinois State Historical Librarian Paul M. Angle, whatever the evidence presented to him, was sufficiently certain of its authenticity to warrant it in his February 14, 1938, letter of provenance. He stated, "This doorplate is the original doorplate of the Lincoln Home. This original was placed on the Lincoln Home on February 12, 1938, by Governor Horner but immediately after the ceremony it was replaced by an exact replica. The possession of the original is not to be revealed unless the replica, now on the home, should be stolen or defaced."

The reason for Angle's suggested secrecy regarding possession of the nameplate, like that surrounding the means of its recovery, remains unexplained.

It is suggestive of the stature Lincoln's memory continues to enjoy among his countrymen that the nameplate has neither been defaced nor stolen in the fifty years it has now hung on the front door of the Home. It has, however, simply deteriorated with age and exposure.

Since no evidence has emerged disputing its authenticity, and, since the appearance of the object closely corresponds to period descriptions of the original, there is reason to accept the claims to originality made for it as valid. Recovered by means yet undisclosed, it is now included in the Lincoln Collection of the Illinois State Historical Library, on public display in the Lincoln Room in the Old (Illinois) State Capitol, designated Lincoln Relic No. LR103-M317.

The nameplate on the front door of the Lincoln Home is the fifty year old duplicate of the recovered original installed by Governor Horner in 1938. Before the restoration, this reproduction was in deteriorated condition. Following needed repairs, the reproduction Lincoln nameplate was remounted on the replacement front door of the home as part of the reopening ceremonies on June 16, 1988. It seems particularly fitting that this took place during the fiftieth anniversary year of the nameplate's recovery.





## THE LINCOLN HOME FURNISHINGS

Any home will reflect past fads and fashions as well as the most current ideas. The home of Abraham and Mary Lincoln is no exception. It reflects the Empire and Late Classical styles of the early 1800s, as well as the Rococo Revival style that appeared several decades later in many middle-class homes.

Mary, as well as most other nineteenth century housewives, desired to have a home that displayed the family's affluence and her fashion sense. She wished to impress upon visitors that the Abraham Lincoln family was prosperous and cultured. Because Mary was also practical, some of the older "unfashionable" furniture was saved and used in the private back rooms of the house.

Unfortunately for us today, the Lincoln family held a large sale of their furnishings in early 1861, just prior to their move to Washington, D.C. Nearly everything was sold or given to various neighbors and friends before the family left and the home was rented.

The home became a historic site in 1887 when Robert Todd Lincoln, the oldest of Abraham and Mary Lincoln's sons, donated it to the State of Illinois. Today, about 100 of the Lincoln's possessions and furnishings are in the museum collection at the site. The National Park Service continues to search for objects related to Abraham Lincoln, his family, and home.

The National Park Service completed a detailed Historic Furnishings Report in 1983 that guided the work of refurnishing the interior during the 1987-1988 restoration. The effort to recreate the home's 1860 appearance is based upon years of comprehensive research using many primary sources including photographs, sketches, letters, newspapers, and line drawings.

One of the most-asked-about pieces in the home is the massive four-poster bed in Abraham Lincoln's bedroom. The mattress on the bed is 6 feet 9 inches long, but the 7 foot bed posts and the 12 foot ceiling height make the bed appear to be too short for 6 foot 4 inch tall Abraham Lincoln. The bed is not original to the home. The Tilton family, the first renters of the home, took Mr. Lincoln's bed, along with other furnishings, when they moved to Chicago. It is believed the bed was destroyed, along with the Tiltons' belongings, in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. The bed in the room now is similar to a bed shown in a stereoscope photograph of the bedroom taken after Lincoln's death.

The remainder of the home's furnishings are pieces of the time period 1800-1860, and were chosen to reflect Mary Lincoln's tastes. Through extensive research, the National Park Service continues to present the most accurate possible picture of the life of Abraham Lincoln and his family in Springfield.



## **THE HISTORIC LEASING PROGRAM AT LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**

The preservation and restoration of the historic houses within the Lincoln Home neighborhood is central to the mission of the National Park Service at Lincoln Home National Historic Site. In addition to the Lincoln Home, there are 13 other historic houses (not including the modern Conference Center). Six of the houses are presently being used or are scheduled for use by the National Park Service — for exhibit space, offices, and quarters. The other seven houses are being used or are planned for use by non-N.P.S. tenants. The Service's Historic Leasing Program is an important element in achieving this goal.

The authority for federal agencies to lease historic properties is provided by Section 207 of the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. This provides the legal framework under which the leasing of the historic houses at Lincoln Home National Historic Site is being accomplished. The leasing of these properties was recommended in the Site's Master Plan (approved 1970), which envisioned this as a means for suggesting a "living" quality in the neighborhood. The program has concentrated on encouraging low-profile office use as the most practical and appropriate form of utilization of the historic houses.

During the initial stages of the Historic Leasing Program, the Site took a more traditional approach. In the early 1980s, for example, the Site announced a request for proposals for the restoration and leasing of the Corneau House, which became the first leased structure at Lincoln Home. The lease was awarded to the Junior League of Springfield, which invested \$35,000 in the rehabilitation of the structure; the community organization now utilizes the building as an office and meeting place.

By the mid-1980s, in the wake of tax law changes and the escalation of costs associated with the restoration of these historic structures, the park began to investigate alternative methods for utilizing the historic leasing authorities. Because of the strong demand for federal office space within Springfield, the park has been able to conclude an agreement with the General Services Administration (GSA), whereby structures can be leased through GSA directly to other federal agencies. Because this process is more streamlined than the earlier method, it has proven to be very successful. Two houses, the Shutt and Cook Houses, have been leased for government office use through the General Services Administration. A third house, the Robinson House, is targeted for government office space.

The leasing of properties under the National Park Service's Historic Leasing Program affords immense benefits for both Lincoln Home National Historic Site and the public. The rental income received from leased properties makes a significant contribution to the park's budget; these funds are then utilized to offset the cost of maintaining the historic structures. The greatest benefit is to the visiting public, who can experience the Lincoln Home within a livelier and more historically appealing setting.



Architectural drawings of the exterior of a two-story house, showing four elevations: North, South, East, and West. The drawings include labels for various features such as chimneys, porches, and windows.

- North Elevation:**
  - Labels: CHIMNEY (H), KITCHEN FIREPLACE, CHIMNEY IN LOT (H), NORTH PORCH (C), NORTH ATTIC WINDOWS (H), BLIND WINDOWS (H), PORCH CHAIRS (H), WINDOW (C).
- South Elevation:**
  - Labels: TYPICAL, SOUTH ATTIC WINDOWS (H), SOUTH PORCH (C).
- East Elevation:**
  - Labels: EAST ATTIC WINDOWS (H), CHIMNEY (C).
- West Elevation:**
  - Labels: CHIMNEY (C), PORCH CHAIRS (H), WINDOW (C).

[illegible]

(C) Conjectural  
(H) Known Historic  
(NH) Not Historic

1839 Reverend Charles Dresser builds his new 1 1/2 story cottage home

1844 Abraham Lincoln purchases the Dresser cottage



**National Park Service**  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Abraham Lincoln spent the years from 1844 to 1860 in this house, the only home he ever owned. During the time he lived here, he rose from a small-town lawyer to the Presidency. The house is preserved as nearly as possible in its original form, many of the furnishings are original pieces or replicas of those used by Lincoln.

**Lincoln Home**  
National Historic Site  
Illinois





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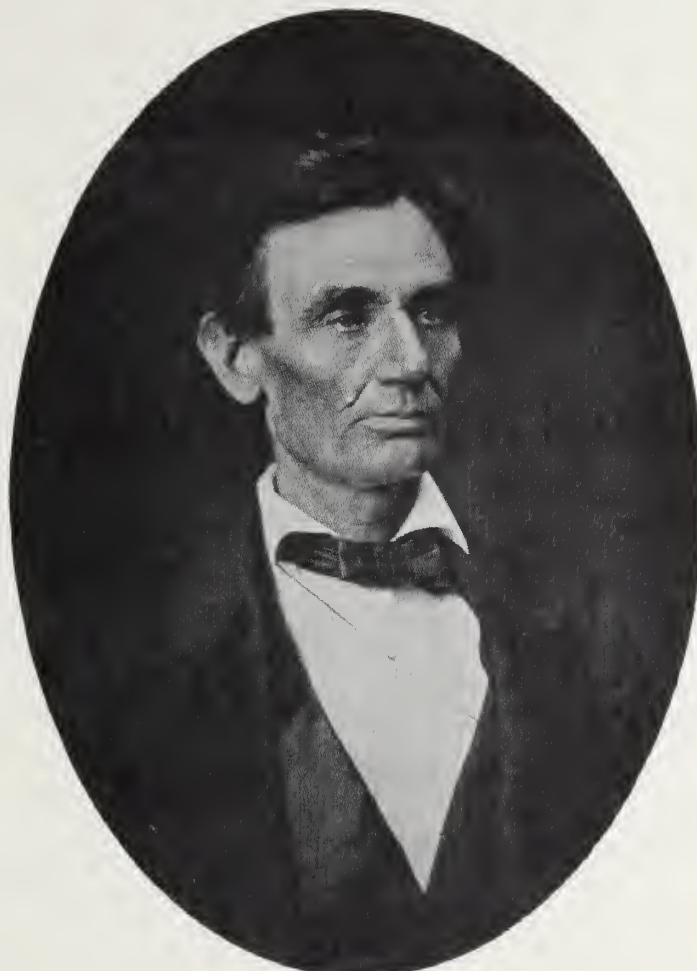
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# THE LINCOLN HOME

## SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

*"To preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois . . ."*

from the legislation authorizing  
the establishment of  
LINCOLN HOME  
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
August 18, 1971



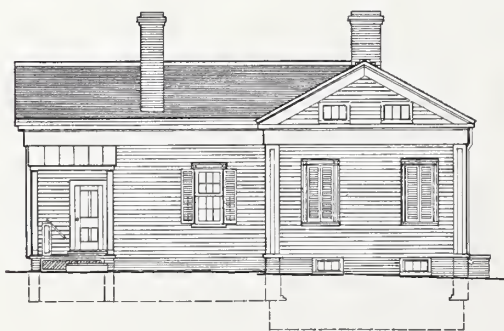
*"To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe every thing."*

*Lincoln's Farewell Address  
to the People of Springfield  
February 11, 1861*

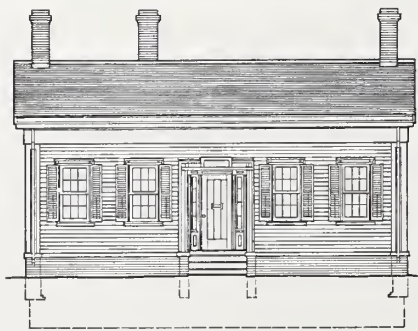
Lincoln Home National Historic Site  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

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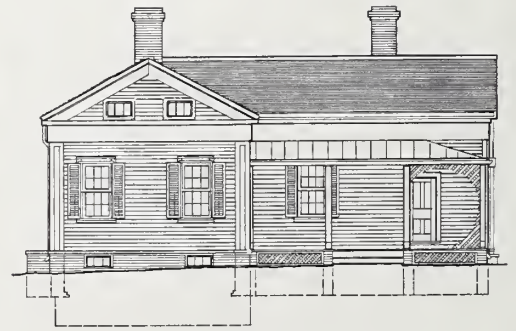
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NORTH



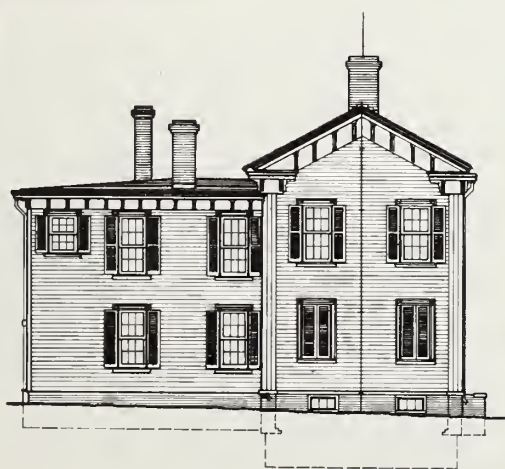
WEST



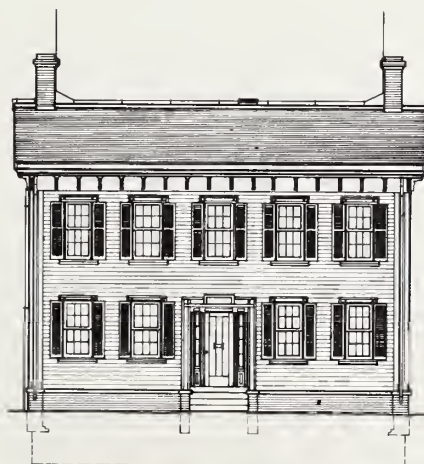
SOUTH

# THE LINCOLN HOME 1844

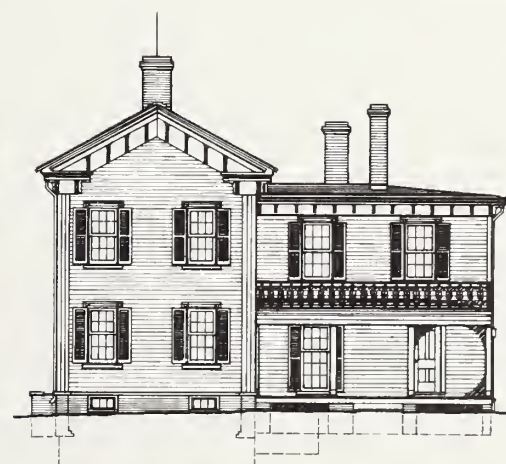




NORTH



WEST



SOUTH

THE LINCOLN HOME  
1860

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LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE was established as a unit of the National Park System during 1972, in order to preserve and interpret the Springfield home of Abraham Lincoln and the historic neighborhood surrounding it.







